LABOR and the BIBLE

✶ A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT FROM EARLIEST TIMES.

✶ ALPHABETICAL AND CYCLOPEDIC INDEX CONCERNING WORKERS, CRAFTS AND OCCUPATIONS.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT FROM EARLIEST TIMES

All through history from early Bible times to the present day there has been a record of guilds of workers of various crafts and trades. Many writers feel that some of the characteristics of the modern labor union movement have their roots in the ancient and medieval guilds, even though in some respects the modern labor unions are quite different from the guilds. It would be quite impossible in a brief history to write in any detail on this subject since it covers such a wide scope and reaches into the life of so many countries. Many volumes could be, and have been, written about both the early beginnings and the modern labor movement. All that has been attempted here is a quick look at the Ancient Guilds, and then a general survey of the modern labor movement in America.

The Link between the Ancient Guilds and the Modern Trade Unions

There is one great distinction between the ancient and medieval guilds and the modern labor unions. Since employers of that day did not operate great industrial organizations, they were often the ones who needed to set up an organization to maintain and defend their rights in the community in general. And so we find the early guilds of many crafts divided into three groups. There were the master craftsmen who ran their own small shops; there were the journeymen who worked for them and had high hopes that some day they too would be master craftsmen; and there were the apprentices in various stages of learning, looking forward to the day when they would be journeymen. These banded together to maintain their exclusive skills as a guild, and also to maintain their prices in the community at large. The dominant groups in these guilds were the merchants or master craftsmen rather than the journeymen. But they also did many things to protect the journeyman's right to a fair wage.

John Frey, himself a labor leader, in his book, *Craft Unions of Ancient and Modern Times,* points out that there are many areas of kinship between the guilds and the modern craft unions. Both sought, or seek to maintain, fair wages for the working man, and also to better conditions for the manual laborers and the journeymen of various crafts. Both undertook, or now undertake, to maintain a reasonable standard of living for the worker in the life of the community of his own day. Sidney and Beatrice Webb in their book, *History of Trade Unionism,* point out on the other hand that the ancient guilds were the master and the journeymen working together, while the vast industrial groups of modern civilization tend to pit the workers against the owners of the industries rather than against the consumers of their wares. Yet here in the United States, the line of demarcation between the employer and employee is not so great as in some of the older nations. Nearly every workman here dreams and plans for the day when he will own his own business and move from the relationship of an employee to that of an employer.

Ancient Guilds in Various Countries and Civilizations

Now turn back the pages of history and let us see the first stirrings of labor guilds in various countries over an extended period of time.

1. The Land of Israel. We start here because it is the chief Bible Land. About fifteen centuries before Christ we read of the Israelites who had come to Egypt as temporary immigrants to escape a great famine at home. They liked the land so well they stayed there. They became so prosperous that the Pharaoh feared they would take over the country. So he took away their freedom and made them slaves. He set them to making bricks for the building of his great treasure-cities. Into this scene came a young man, Moses, who attempted to better the lot of his fellow-countrymen. This young Hebrew had been rescued from death as an infant by the Pharaoh's daughter and had been brought up and educated as an Egyptian prince, so he was not a slave. He tried to take the part of one of his fellow-countrymen against an Egyptian slave-master. The argument became so violent that young Moses found himself with a dead Egyptian on his hands. Then, a few days later, when he attempted to be an arbitrator between two of his own countrymen, he found, as many other conciliators have, that his offer was rejected and misunderstood, and so the young reformer was compelled to flee into exile. Many years later he came back to lead his people out of Egypt and the bitter slavery of the brickyards. Under his leadership a bitter argument came to a climax when Pharaoh demanded that the slaves make just as many bricks as before, but without adequate provision for the raw materials. It seemed as though Moses had made their lot worse instead of better. But the final triumph lay with Moses and his people when God enabled them to leave the land of Egypt and the slavery of the brickyards to become a nation of free men and women, and they did all this without lifting a single human weapon against the Egyptians.

Coming on down to David's day, several guilds of workmen are named. While they were not labor unions in the sense that we understand them today, yet they were guilds of associated workers. We find among others the following mentioned: stone masons, temple workers, doorkeepers, porters, overseers of the temple vessels, perfumers, singers, and instrumental musicians. It is also very likely that the timber workers, woodcutters, and raftsmen of Hiram, King of Tyre, who furnished the material for the temple, also had their own craft groups.

Once again, in Ezra's day, when the temple was restored after the captivity, we find groups of associated workers. They included carpenters, masons, foundation workers, porters, and singers.

In New Testament times we find Paul coming in conflict with the association of silversmiths at Ephesus. Their chief business was the making of idols, and they feared that Christianity would take away their main livelihood. So they stirred up a riot against Paul.

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2. Babylonia and Assyria. In these two great empires of the fertile crescent we have records of merchants' associations, but no specific records of any workers' groups. However, since the merchants were also manufacturers on a small scale, it is quite probable that there were guilds of workers in the prosperous times of these two great empires.

3. Greece. In Greece we have the records of guilds of traders in the Fifth Century, B.C. The records of artisans' and craftsmen's guilds begin in the Fourth Century, B.C. However, Frey tells us that Solon, the great lawmaker, gave the guilds legal standing in his great code of laws which he put in effect as early as the Sixth Century, B.C.

4. Rome. When we turn to Rome, the country with a genius for organization, we find as we would expect, many records of guilds. In the days of the Republic, before the time of Christ, there were strikes by Roman workmen in which all of the workers marched out of Rome in a body and camped outside of the city until their demands were met.

Pompeii is the city that was destroyed overnight by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79, A.D. It was destroyed so suddenly that many things about the life of that city were embedded in the lava. Examination and excavation of its public buildings and homes have revealed many things about the life of the city. An election was to have been held about a month later than the city's destruction. Posters were everywhere on the walls proclaiming the candidates and their backers in the coming election. One poster tells us that the Fishermen's Guild had nominated Popodosius Rufus for a place as a member of the Board of Public Works. On still another poster, the Gold Workers' Association demanded that Cuspus Ponsa be elected to the same Board of Public Works.

Guilds also spread through other sections of the Roman Empire. In the city of Paris, in what is now France, there is a relic of a votive offering made by the Boatmen's Guild. It was placed there during the reign of Tiberius Caesar, about the time that Jesus was working at his carpenter's bench in Nazareth.

At about the same time, there are clear evidences of guilds in operation in Britain under the occupation forces of the Roman army. Also in the same period there were guilds in other parts of the Roman Empire, including Judea.

Frey, using the language of the modern trade-union worker, says that the Roman guilds had a four-fold program:

A. The training and supervision of apprentices.
B. Collective bargaining.
C. Refusal to work with nonmembers.
D. The use of the strike, or collective stoppage of work.

The guilds largely disappeared when the Western Roman Empire was overrun by the barbarians in the middle of the Fifth Century. They survived a little longer in the Eastern Roman Empire, but they died out in that area about the Tenth Century.

5. Guilds in other Countries. We also have the records of guilds in other countries in ancient and medieval times. There were some guilds in the Mohammedan countries of the Near East from about the Ninth Century to the Twelfth Century. There were guilds in India from very early times and up until fairly modern times. They were linked closely with the caste system. China and Japan also had workers' guilds. They seem to have been more powerful than in some of the other Eastern countries.

On the continent of Europe there were guilds from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Centuries. We find mention in official documents of guilds of butchers, bakers, millers, fullers, weavers, fishermen, cordwainers (boot makers), blanket weavers, tanners, and goldsmiths. In a few areas, such as Liege in Belgium, the guilds had complete control of the cities. But these were still associations of employers and employees against the great merchant princes, rather than being like the labor unions we know today.

The same thing was also true in Great Britain. The weavers' guild was given a charter in 1110 by King Henry I. Thomas Fitz-Thomas, himself a worker and a guild member, was elected Lord Mayor of London by the guilds in 1261. Most of these guilds died out in the Sixteenth Century. The modern labor unions did not begin to come into existence in Great Britain as early as in America. The first bill to make them legal there passed Parliament in 1824. But they still had a hard and rocky road ahead. Today, the labor unions in Great Britain occupy about the same place of strength and power in that nation as they do in America.

Labor Unions in the United States

With the coming of the industrial age there has been a phenomenal rise of the labor movement to its present giant stature as we know it today. Most of the following outline is from a booklet compiled in 1964 by the United States Department of Labor, under the direction of W. Willard Wirtz, then the Secretary of Labor. It is entitled *Important Events in American Labor History—1778–1963.* Here are some of the dates and important events that it gives.

1778 Journeymen printers of New York City combined to demand an increase in wages. After the increase was granted, the organization was abandoned.

1786 The earliest authenticated strike of workers in the United States in a single trade occurred when Philadelphia printers gained a minimum wage of $6 a week.

1791 Philadelphia carpenters struck unsuccessfully in May for a 10-hour day and additional pay for overtime. This was the first recorded strike of workers in the building trades.

1792 The first local craft union formed for collective bargaining was organized by Philadelphia shoemakers. It disbanded in less than a year.

1794 The Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers was formed in Philadelphia by the shoeworkers. It lasted until 1806, when it was tried and fined for conspiracy. (See below.)

The Typographical Society was organized in New York City by the printers. It remained in existence for 10½ years.

1805 A Journeymen Cordwainers' union in New York City included a closed-shop clause in its constitution.

1806 Members of the Philadelphia Journeymen Cordwainers were tried for criminal conspiracy after a strike for higher wages. The charges were (1) combination to raise wages and (2) combination to injure others. The union was found guilty and fined. Bankrupt as a result, the union disbanded. This was the first of several unions to be tried for conspiracy.

1825 The United Tailoresses of New York, a trade union organization for women only, was formed in New York City.

1827 The Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations, made up

of unions of skilled craftsmen in different trades, was formed in Philadelphia. This was the first city central type of organization on record.

1828 The Workingmen's Party, including wage earners, craftsmen, and farmers, was organized in Philadelphia in July. It went out of existence in 1832.

1834 The National Trades' Union was formed in New York City. This was the first attempt toward a national labor federation in the United States. It failed to survive the financial panic of 1837.

1836 The National Cooperative Association of Cordwainers, the first national labor union of a specific craft, was formed in New York City. There is no further record of this organization after 1837. Other trades which formed national organizations within the next few years were the printers, comb makers, carpenters, and hand-loom weavers.

1840 An Executive order issued on March 31 by President Van Buren established a 10-hour day for Federal employees on public works without reduction in pay.

1842 In the case of *Commonwealth* v. *Hunt,* the Massachusetts Court held that labor unions, as such, were legal organizations, and that "a conspiracy must be a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means." The decision also denied that an attempt to establish a closed shop was unlawful or proof of an unlawful aim.

Massachusetts and Connecticut passed laws prohibiting children from working more than 10 hours a day.

1847 The first State law fixing 10 hours as a legal workday was passed in New Hampshire.

1848 Pennsylvania passed a State child labor law setting the minimum age for workers in commercial occupations at 12 years. In 1849, the minimum was raised to 13 years.

1852 The Typographical Union, the first national organization of workers to endure to the present day, was formed.

The first law limiting hours of women to 10 hours a day was passed in Ohio.

1859 The Iron Molders' Union, the forerunner of the present Molders' and Allied Workers' Union, was organized in Philadelphia.

1862 The "Molly Maguires," a secret society of Irish miners in the anthracite fields, first came to public attention. The "Mollies" were charged with acts of terrorism against mine bosses. They went out of existence in 1876, when 14 of their leaders were imprisoned and 10 were executed.

1863 The present-day Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was founded.

Laws providing fines and imprisonment for strikers preventing other persons from working were passed in Illinois and Minnesota.

1866 The National Labor Union, a national association of unions, was organized. A federation of trades' assemblies rather than of national craft organizations, it included radical and reform groups. Drifting into social rather than trade union endeavors, it lost craftsmen's support and went out of existence in 1872.

1867 The Knights of St. Crispin was organized on March 7 to protect journeymen shoemakers against the competition of "green hands" and apprentices in the operation of newly introduced machinery in the shoe industry. The last vestige of the order disappeared in 1878.

1868 The first Federal 8-hour-day law was passed by Congress. It applied only to laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the United States Government.

The first State labor bureau was established in Massachusetts.

1869 The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor was organized in Philadelphia. It maintained extreme secrecy until 1878, then began organizing skilled and unskilled workers openly. By winning railroad strikes against the Gould lines, and advancing the program for the 8-hour day, the Knights of Labor gained many followers, claiming over 700,000 members in 1886. It declined rapidly thereafter with the emergence of the AFL.

1870 The first written contract between coal miners and operators was signed on July 29. It provided for a sliding scale of pay, based on the price of coal.

1873 The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was organized.

1874 The Cigar Makers International Union made first use of the union label.

1878 The Greenback-Labor Party was organized by a fusion of the Greenback Party and Workingmen's Party.

1881 The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (FOTLU), which later became the American Federation of Labor, was organized in Pittsburgh in November with 107 delegates present. Leaders of 8 national unions attended, including Samuel Gompers, then president of the Cigar Makers International Union.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, later to become one of the largest AFL unions, was organized.

1882 Peter J. McGuire, a New York City carpenter, suggested setting aside one day in the year in honor of labor. The first Labor Day celebration was held in New York City during September of the same year.

1883 The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was organized.

1884 A Bureau of Labor was established in the Department of Interior. It later became independent as a Department of Labor without Cabinet rank. It then was absorbed into a new Department of Commerce and Labor, which was created in 1903, where it remained until the present Department of Labor was established in 1913.

1886 Under the initiative of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, some 340,000 workers participated in a movement for an 8-hour day.

The Chicago Haymarket riot, in which one policeman was killed and several others wounded, aroused public opinion against unionism and radicalism and for several years stopped the movement for the 8-hour day. The meeting in Haymarket Square had been called as a peaceful protest against the killing of four strikers and wounding of others during a strike for the 8-hour day at the McCormick Reaper Works.

The American Federation of Labor was organized at a convention in Columbus, Ohio, in December as successor

to the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions. Other trade unions and city councils which had failed to gain autonomy within the ranks of the Knights of Labor also joined the AFL.

1888 The first Federal labor relations law was enacted. It applied to railroads and provided for arbitration and Presidential boards of investigation.

The International Association of Machinists was organized in Atlanta, Ga.

1890 The United Mine Workers was organized in Columbus, Ohio.

1892 The Homestead strike by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers at the Carnegie steel mills in Homestead, Pa., resulted in the death of several strikers and Pinkerton guards. The strike failed and the union was ousted from most mills in the Pittsburgh area.

1894 A strike of the American Railway Union led by Eugene V. Debs against the Pullman Co. was defeated by the use of injunctions and by Federal troops sent into the Chicago area. Debs and several other leaders were imprisoned for violating the injunctions, and the union's effectiveness was destroyed.

1898 Congress passed the Erdman Act, providing for mediation and voluntary arbitration on the railroads, and superseding the law of 1888. The act also made it a criminal offense for railroads to dismiss employees or to discriminate against prospective employees because of their union membership or activity. This portion of the act was subsequently declared invalid by the United States Supreme Court.

1900 The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) was formed.

1901 The International Federation of Trade Unions (then International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers) was formed on August 21. The AFL affiliated in 1910, disaffiliated in 1921, and reaffiliated in 1937. It remained a member until IFTU was formerly dissolved in 1945.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers (AFL) lost 14 union contracts after a 3-month strike against the United States Steel Corp.

The United Textile Workers of America (AFL) was organized.

1902 The United Mine Workers of America ended a 5-month strike on October 21 against anthracite operators, agreeing to arbitration by a Presidential commission. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed on October 16, recommended on March 18, 1903, a 10-percent wage increase and conciliation machinery, but denied union recognition.

1903 The Department of Commerce and Labor was created by an act of Congress (act of Feb. 14, 1903, 32 Stat. 825), and its Secretary was made a member of the Cabinet.

1905 The Industrial Workers of the World was organized in Chicago.

The Supreme Court held that a maximum hour law for bakery workers was unconstitutional under the due process clause of the 14th amendment. (*Lochner* v. *New York*.)

1906 The International Typographical Union (AFL) struck successfully in book and job printing establishments for the 8-hour day, paving the way for extension of shorter hours in the printing trades.

1908 Section 10 of the Erdman Act applying to railroad employees, whereby the "yellow-dog" contract was outlawed and an employer was forbidden to discharge a worker for union membership, was declared unconstitutional. (*U.S.* v. *Adair*).

The boycott by the United Hatters of Danbury, Conn., against D. E. Loewe and Co. was held to be in restraint of trade under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. In January 1915, the individual union members were held responsible for the union's acts and were assessed damages and costs totaling $252,000. This was the first application of the treble damage provision of the act to the labor union.

1910 The 2-month strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) was settled by providing preferential union hiring, a board of grievances, and a board of arbitration. This laid the foundation for the impartial chairman method of settling labor disputes.

1911 The Supreme Court upheld an injunction ordering the AFL to eliminate the Bucks Stove and Range Co. from its unfair list and to cease to promote an unlawful boycott. A contempt charge against union leaders, including AFL President Samuel Gompers, was dismissed on technical grounds. (*Gompers* v. *Bucks Stove and Range Co.*)

The Triangle Waist Co. fire in New York on March 25, which caused the death of 146 workers, led to establishment of the New York Factory Investigating Commission on June 30, and eventual improvement in factory conditions.

1912 Massachusetts adopted the first minimum wage act for women and minors.

The (Walsh) Commission on Industrial Relations was created to investigate industrial unrest. In 1916, it rendered a comprehensive series of reports on the status of labor-management relations.

1913 The United States Department of Labor was established by law. It included the Bureau of Labor Statistics (created in 1884 as the Bureau of Labor, see above), the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (created in 1891), and the Children's Bureau (created in 1912). Power was given the Secretary of Labor to "act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes," and in 1918, the Conciliation Service was established as a separate division of the Department. William B. Wilson, a trade unionist and Member of Congress, became the first Secretary of Labor.

The Newlands Act set up a Board of Mediation and Conciliation to handle railroad disputes.

1914 The Clayton Act was approved, limiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes and providing that picketing and other union activities shall not be considered unlawful.

On December 1, the President appointed the Colorado Coal Commission which investigated the Ludlow Massacre and labor conditions in Colorado coal mines following an unsuccessful strike by the United Mine Workers.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers was formed by a

seceding group of the United Garment Workers (AFL).

1915 The LaFollette Seamen's Act was approved on March 4, regulating conditions of employment for maritime workers.

1916 A Federal child labor law was enacted (declared unconstitutional on June 3, 1918); followed by act of February 24, 1919 (declared unconstitutional on May 15, 1922); followed by a child labor amendment to the Constitution on June 2, 1924. Only 28 of the necessary 36 States ratified the amendment.

The Adamson Act, providing a basic 8-hour day on railroads, was enacted to eliminate a threatened nationwide railroad strike.

1917 A strike led by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) in the copper mines of Bisbee, Ariz., was ended when the sheriff deported 1,200 strikers.

The President appointed a mediation commission, headed by the Secretary of Labor, to adjust wartime labor difficulties.

The "yellow-dog" contract was upheld and union efforts to organize workers party to such contract were held to be unlawful. (*Hitchman Coal & Coke Co.* v. *Mitchell.*)

1918 The Federal Government took control of the railroads from December 1917 until March 1, 1920, under existing Federal legislation which provided for Government railroad operation in wartime.

The President named the Secretary of Labor as War Labor Administrator on January 4.

The President created the National War Labor Board on April 8 "to settle by mediation and conciliation controversies . . . in fields of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war." It went out of existence in May 1919.

The minimum wage law of the District of Columbia was approved September 19. (Declared unconstitutional on April 9, 1923.)

1919 Led by President Gompers of the AFL, a commission created by the Peace Conference at its second plenary session in January recommended the inclusion in the Peace Treaty of labor clauses creating an International Labor Organization.

The United Mine Workers of America struck against bituminous-coal operators on November 1. In December, the union agreed to arbitration by a Presidential commission. The Bituminous Coal Commission appointed by the President on December 19 awarded a 27-percent wage increase, but denied the 6-hour day and 5-day week.

1920 The AFL Iron and Steel Organizing Committee ended an unsuccessful 3½-month strike in the steel industry on January 8 after most of the strikers had drifted back to work.

The Women's Bureau was established in the Department of Labor by act of Congress.

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations provided the first experiment in compulsory arbitration in the United States. (Held unconstitutional in part in 1923.)

The Transportation Act provided for a tripartite Railroad Labor Board and terminated Federal control of railroads on March 1.

1921 The Supreme Court held that nothing in the Clayton Act legalized secondary boycotts or protected unions against injunctions brought against them for conspiracy in restraint of trade. (*Duplex Printing Press* v. *Deering.*)

An act restricting the immigration of aliens into the United States and establishing the national origin quota system was approved.

The International Seamen's Union (AFL) and Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (AFL) lost a 52-day strike against wage reductions.

The President's Conference on Unemployment placed the main responsibility for unemployment relief upon local communities.

The Arizona law forbidding injunctions in labor disputes and permitting picketing was held unconstitutional under the 14th amendment. (*Truax* v. *Corrigan.*)

1922 The United Mine Workers was held not responsible for local strike action, and strike action was held not a conspiracy to restrain commerce within the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Labor unions, however, were held suable for their acts. (*Coronado Coal Co.* v. *UMWA.*)

A 2½-month unsuccessful nationwide strike of railway shopmen against wage reductions began July 1.

1924 Samuel Gompers, president of the AFL, died on December 13.

1926 The Railway Labor Act, passed on May 20, required employers to bargain collectively and not discriminate against their employees for joining a union. The act also provided for the settlement of railway labor disputes through mediation, voluntary arbitration, and factfinding boards.

1927 The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act was enacted.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters' action in trying to prevent purchase of nonunion cut stone was held to be an illegal restraint of interstate commerce. (*Bedford Cut Stone Co.* v. *Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, et al.*)

1929 The Hawes-Cooper Act governing the shipment of convict-made goods in interstate commerce was approved.

The Communist-inspired Trade Union Unity League was formed in September. It was dissolved in 1935.

1930 The Railway Labor Act's prohibition of employer interference or coercion in the choice of bargaining representatives was upheld by the Supreme Court. (*Texas & N. O. R. Co.* v. *Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.*)

1931 The Davis-Bacon Act provided for the payment of prevailing wage rates to laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on public construction.

1932 The Anti-Injunction (Norris-La Guardia) Act prohibited Federal injunctions in labor disputes, except as specified, and outlawed "yellow-dog" contracts.

Wisconsin adopted the first unemployment insurance act in the United States.

1933 Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act provided that every NRA code and agreement should guarantee the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively through their representatives without interference, restraint, or coercion by employers. (Title I of act declared unconstitutional in *Schecter* v. *U.S.* on May 27, 1935.)

The Wagner-Peyser Act created the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor.

1934 The first National Labor Legislation Conference was called by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to obtain closer Federal-State cooperation in working out a sound national labor legislation program. Annual conferences were held until 1955.

The United States joined the International Labor Organization.

1935 The National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act established the first national labor policy of protecting the right of workers to organize and to elect their representatives for collective bargaining.

The Bituminous Coal Conservation (Guffey) Act was passed to stabilize the industry and to improve labor conditions. (Labor relations provisions declared unconstitutional on May 18, 1936.)

The Federal Social Security Act was approved August 14.

The Committee for Industrial Organization (later the Congress of Industrial Organizations) was formed on November 9 by several AFL international unions and officials to foster industrial unionism.

1936 In the first large "sitdown" strike, the United Rubber Workers (CIO) won recognition at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The Anti-Strikebreaker (Byrnes) Act declared it unlawful "to transport or aid in transporting strikebreakers in interstate or foreign commerce."

The Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act established labor standards on Government contracts, including minimum wages, overtime compensation for hours in excess of 8 a day or 40 a week, child and convict labor provisions, and health and safety requirements.

1937 General Motors Corp. agreed to recognize the United Automobile Workers (CIO) as the bargaining agent for its members, to drop injunction proceedings against strikers, not to discriminate against union members, and to establish grievance procedures.

United States Steel Corp. recognized the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as the bargaining agent for its members. A 10-percent wage increase and an 8-hour day and 40-hour week were negotiated.

The National Labor Relations Act was held constitutional. (*NLRB* v. *Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.*)

Ten people were killed and 80 were wounded in a Memorial Day clash between police and the members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee at the plant of the Republic Steel Co. in South Chicago.

The Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 was approved, followed by the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937. (Similar laws of June 27, 1934, and August 29, 1935, had been declared unconstitutional.)

The 5-week "Little Steel" strike was broken on July 1 when Inland Steel employees returned to work without union recognition or other gains.

The National Apprenticeship Act was passed, establishing the Bureau of Apprenticeship in the U.S. Department of Labor.

1938 The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 was amended to provide a Federal Maritime Labor Board.

The Fair Labor Standards Act provided a 25-cent minimum wage and time and a half for hours over 40 a week. (Amended 1949, 1955, 1961, and 1963.)

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance (Crosser-Wheeler) Act was passed.

1940 A sitdown strike was held not to be an illegal restraint of commerce under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in the absence of intent to impose market controls. (*Apex Hosiery Co.* v. *Leader.*)

1941 Actions by the carpenters' union in jurisdictional disputes were held to be protected by the Clayton Act from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. These actions were construed in light of Congress' definition of "labor dispute" in the Norris-La Guardia Act. (*U.S.* v. *Hutcheson.*)

The UAW (CIO) won recognition at Ford Motor Co. after a 10-day strike. The union and the company signed a union-shop agreement—the first with a major automobile manufacturer.

The President on December 24 announced a no-strike pledge by the AFL and CIO for the duration of the war.

1942 The United Steelworkers of America was organized. It replaced the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which was first established by the CIO in 1936.

The President established the National War Labor Board to determine procedures for settling disputes.

The NWLB laid down the "Little Steel" formula for wartime wage adjustments (i.e., based on a 15-percent rise in living costs from January 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942).

The Stabilization Act authorized the President to stabilize wages and salaries, as far as practicable, based on September 15, 1942, levels.

1943 The President by an Executive order created a Committee on Fair Employment Practices, empowering it to "conduct hearings, make findings of fact, and take appropriate steps to obtain elimination" of "discrimination in the employment of any person in war industries or in Government by reason of race, creed, color, or national origin."

The War Labor Disputes (Smith-Connally) Act, passed over the President's veto, authorized plant seizure if needed to avoid interference with the war effort.

1944 The Railway Labor Act, authorizing a labor union chosen by a majority to represent a craft, was held to require union protection of the minority in that class. Discrimination against certain members on ground of race was held enjoinable. (*Steele* v. *Louisville & Nashville Railroad.*)

1945 The CIO affiliated with the newly formed World Federation of Trade Unions. (It withdrew in 1949.) The AFL, which held that the labor organizations of Soviet Russia were not "free or democratic," did not affiliate with the WFTU.

The President's National Labor-Management Conference convened in Washington, D.C., but produced few tangible results.

1946 The United Steelworkers (CIO) ended a 1-month strike and established a "first round" wage pattern increase of

18½ cents on hour.

The Employment Act of 1946 committed the Government to take all practicable measures to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power.

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) ended a 3½-month strike against General Motors Corp. by negotiating an hourly wage increase of 18½ cents, after a Presidential factfinding board had recommended 19½ cents.

Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) and Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) ended a national 2-day strike following an injunction and under threat of legislation to draft the workers. They accepted the 18½-cent-an-hour increase recommended by the President.

The UMWA bituminous-coal miners won a health and welfare fund from the Federal Government, which had seized the mines. The fund was to be financed from payments by operators of 5 cents a ton of coal produced.

The President provided for the termination of all wartime wage and salary controls.

1947 The Norris-La Guardia Act prohibition against issuance of injunctions in labor disputes was held inapplicable to the Government as an employer. (*U.S.* v. *John L. Lewis.*)

The Portal-to-Portal Act was approved, "to relieve employers and the Government from potential liability . . . in 'portal-to-portal' claims."

The Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act was passed (June 23) over the President's veto.

1948 Mississippi became the 48th State to enact workmen's compensation legislation.

The President appointed the Commission on Labor Relations in the Atomic Energy Installations, which, on April 18, 1949, recommended establishment of a panel to protect free collective bargaining in atomic plants.

The Federal Government's first national conference on industrial safety met in Washington, D.C.

1949 The Fair Labor Standards Act (1938) was amended to raise the minimum wage of workers covered by the act to 75 cents an hour. Child labor was directly prohibited for the first time.

The United States Supreme Court, by denying review of a lower court's action, upheld a decision that the Labor Management Relations Act requires employers to bargain with unions on retirement plans. (*Inland Steel Co.* v. *United Steelworkers of America.*)

Settlement of a steel industry-United Steelworkers (CIO) strike on the basis of noncontributory $100 monthly pensions at age 65, plus death, sickness, and accident benefits, followed a recommendation by a Presidential factfinding board that employers contribute 6 cents an hour toward pensions and 4 cents an hour toward social insurance for each worker.

The CIO anti-Communist drive culminated in expulsion of two unions at its annual convention. Trial and expulsion of nine other unions followed early in 1950.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers was founded at the CIO convention following the expulsion of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Free, democratic trade unions of various countries, including the CIO in the United States, withdrew early in 1949 from the World Federation of Trade Unions, which had become Communist dominated.

A new worldwide labor organization—the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)—with the AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers participating, was formed at a meeting in December at London, England, of labor representatives from 51 countries.

1950 A 5-year contract with no reopening provisions was negotiated by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the General Motors Corp. It provided for pensions, automatic cost-of-living wage adjustments, guaranteed annual increases, and a modified union shop.

The AFL launched a yearlong series of observances commemorating the centennial of Samuel Gompers' birth on January 27, 1850.

A United Labor Policy Committee composed of representatives of the AFL, CIO, and railroad unions was formed in December for the purpose of presenting labor's views to the Government on problems arising from the national emergency. The AFL withdrew from the committee in August 1951, thereby dissolving the group.

The Defense Production Act, authorizing the President to curb inflation and promote defense production, was approved September 8.

1951 The International Association of Machinists reaffiliated with the AFL in January after being independent since 1945 due to jurisdictional disputes. In August, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, formerly an affiliate of the AFL United Textile Workers, rejoined the AFL as a separate union.

The Inter-American Regional Workers Organization (ORIT) of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was established at a meeting in Mexico City in January. It claimed to represent 17 million workers in North, South, and Central America.

Labor representatives withdrew in February from all participation in the Government's mobilization and stabilization program in protest over what they felt was labor's secondary role in its operation. They voted to return in April after being given a stronger voice in policymaking.

The CIO participated with the AFL as part of the United States delegation to the International Labor Conference of the ILO for the first time since 1946.

The first amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, permitting negotiations of union-shop agreements without previous polls of employees, became law in October. The union shop for workers on the Nation's rail and air lines had previously been approved under the National (Railway) Mediation Act in January.

1952 A Presidential emergency board, in February, recommended agreement on the union shop between the railroads and nonoperating railroad unions representing about 1 million workers.

Three unions of railroad operating employees and the carriers reached an agreement on wage increases and working rules in May. Federal operation of the railroads was brought to an end, after being in effect since August 1950.

A strike of nearly 8 weeks' duration ended in July when

the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) signed agreements with basic steel producers employing about 500,000 workers. Following the companies' rejection of Wage Stabilization Board recommendations, the Government seized the steel industry. The strike began after a district court granted an injunction restraining the seizure order, but it was halted at the request of the President pending review of the decision by the United States Supreme Court. The strike was resumed after the Supreme Court held that the President exceeded his constitutional powers when he ordered the seizure.

Wage and price controls were extended until April 30, 1953, by a revised Defense Production Act. The act established a new tripartite Wage Stabilization Board without disputes-settlement authority.

Presidents of two principal labor federations, Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL, died in November. The AFL Executive Council elevated George Meany, former secretary-treasurer of the Federation, to the presidency. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, was named president of the CIO by the CIO convention.

Martin P. Durkin, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union, was designated by President-elect Eisenhower to be Secretary of Labor in the new Cabinet. Mr. Durkin was the first active union official and the fourth unionist to be named Secretary of Labor since the establishment of the Department of Labor in 1913.

1953 President Eisenhower on February 6 ordered the end of Government controls on wages and salaries. At the same time, he ordered prices decontrolled on a considerable list of consumer goods. All remaining price controls were terminated on March 17.

The Supreme Court of the United States upheld the right of the International Typographical Union (AFL) to compel a newspaper to pay for the setting of type not used, and of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) to demand that a local "standby" orchestra be employed when a traveling orchestra was hired for an engagement. The Court said that neither practice violated the "featherbedding" ban in the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

Martin P. Durkin resigned as Secretary of Labor on September 10. On October 8, President Eisenhower appointed James P. Mitchell, who had served as Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower, to succeed Mr. Durkin.

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, meeting in their respective conventions, approved a no-raiding pact to extend for 2 years from January 1, 1954. The agreement was binding only upon those member unions accepting it. Both organizations hailed the pact as the first step towards organic unity.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor on September 22 revoked the 60-year-old charter of the International Longshoremen's Association, charging corruption within the union. A new union was immediately chartered by the AFL. A bitter struggle for representation in the east coast longshore industry, between the old ILA and the newly chartered AFL union, took place on the docks, in the courts, and in NLRB hearing rooms during the last 3 months of 1953. (Following a representation election in which the AFL union was defeated, the unaffiliated ILA was certified by the NLRB in August 1954 as collective bargaining agent for the dock workers.)

1954 Organic unity between the AFL and CIO moved swiftly toward accomplishment as a result of action taken during the year. A "no-raiding" agreement was activated in June. After a series of meetings, unity committees of the two federations agreed in October upon merger without resolving in advance the jurisdiction of competing AFL and CIO unions. (Unity committees and the executive boards of the AFL and CIO approved the terms of the merger in February 1955.)

Major railroads and the unions of nonoperating railroad workers negotiated an agreement to provide comprehensive health and insurance benefits, to be financed by contributions from employers and workers. (Employers took over full cost in 1955.) This action raised the total number of workers then covered by some type of health, welfare, and pension plan under collective bargaining to approximately 12 million.

In his message to Congress on January 11, 1954, President Eisenhower recommended that Congress initiate a thorough study of welfare and pension funds with a view to protecting and conserving these funds. Investigations by State and Federal committees, which uncovered instances of fraud and mismanagement on the part of local union officials in the administration of welfare and pension funds, prompted the AFL and CIO to act to end such abuses and to establish standards for fund management and control.

Unions increased their efforts to end, or prevent the passage of, State "right to work" laws, which ban union membership as a qualification for employment. These laws were in effect in 17 States at the end of 1954.

Proposals for guaranteed annual employment or wage plans were developed by the United Automobile Workers, the Steelworkers, the Electrical Workers, and the Rubber Workers.

The AFL and CIO resumed active participation in the work of the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration in the revitalized Office of Labor Affairs, with labor missions and advisory posts abroad. American unions also continued to participate actively in international labor affairs through their affiliation with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

1955 The Fair Labor Standards Act was amended to raise the minimum wage for covered workers from 75 cents to $1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956.

In June, the Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers (then CIO) negotiated a new 3-year agreement which established a supplementary unemployment compensation plan financed by company contributions of 5 cents an hour. Payments under the plan to eligible laid-off workers were to start on June 1, 1956. By the end of 1955, similar plans were negotiated for more than a million workers including the remainder of the auto industry.

The founding of the American Federation of Labor and

Congress of Industrial Organizations (the AFL-CIO) on December 5, 1955, brought into one center unions representing approximately 16 million workers—over 85 percent of the membership claimed by all unions in the United States. The last conventions of the separate organizations, held on December 1 and 2, approved the merger agreement, a new constitution, and an implementation agreement designed to combine the two federations without dissolving either organization. The first convention of the AFL-CIO elected its president (George Meany), secretary-treasurer (William F. Schnitzler), and 27 vice presidents, 17 of whom had been proposed by the AFL and 10 by the CIO. Under the constitution, these 29 officers constitute the Executive Council, the governing body between the biennial conventions.

Mergers among AFL-CIO affiliates, while encouraged, were not to be dictated by the Federation; conflicts among unions competing in the same field were likewise to be adjusted voluntarily. Existing State, territorial, and local bodies previously established by the CIO and the AFL were required to merge within 2 years. The constitution provided for an industrial union department to promote the interests of unions organized on an industrial basis. It was organized during the convention week with 69 affiliated unions, including 38 former AFL unions.

1956 The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions began what was expected to be a slow adjustment to the needs of a united labor organization. In the first year of unity, former AFL and CIO State labor organizations merged in 19 States. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—unaffiliated throughout its 83-year history—joined the AFL-CIO in September. Although several international unions proposed and discussed mergers, only a few were actually carried out. On the other hand, a number of unions signed mutual assistance pacts or no-raiding agreements. No large-scale organizing program was attempted. The Federation's Ethical Practices Committee recommended to the Executive Council, after hearings, that three unions (the Allied Industrial Workers, the Laundry Workers, and the Distillery Workers) should show cause why they should not be suspended because of domination by "corrupt" influences in the administration of employee welfare funds.

In collective bargaining, renewed interest in deferred wage increases and in plans permitting wages to be adjusted to changes in living costs was evident. A trend to long-term agreements, which had been developing in recent years, became more pronounced. Supplementary unemployment benefit plans, introduced in 1955, became more prevalent but were limited to several major industries. Three-year agreements in the steel industry, reached after a 5-week strike in July, provided for an immediate wage increase, annual increases, semiannual wage escalation, the establishment of supplementary unemployment benefit plans, and other benefits.

Amendments to the Federal Social Security Act provided that disabled industrial workers may qualify for disability benefits at age 50, and women may retire at age 62 with reduced benefits. Railroad Retirement Act benefits were increased by 10 percent. Benefits were increased and the waiting period lowered for disabled workers coming under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Benefits for Federal employees under the civil service retirement system were increased. Old-age and survivors' insurance benefits were extended to additional self-employed persons and the uniformed services.

The United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) in June dedicated 10 new hospitals to serve miners, their families, and communities in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The cost of the project was financed by the UMWA Retirement and Welfare Fund, to which bituminous-coal operators pay 40 cents for each ton of coal mined under union contract conditions. Five of the hospitals were sold in 1963.

1957 The December 1957 biennial convention of the AFL-CIO expelled the Teamsters, Bakery Workers, and Laundry Workers, with a combined membership of approximately 1.6 million, on charges of domination by corrupt influences. This action followed upon a refusal on the part of the 3 unions to accept the corrective recommendation of the Executive Council. Of the unions for which corrective action was recommended, the Distillery Workers remained on probation and the United Textile Workers was restored to good standing in the Federation. The Allied Industrial Workers had complied with the Executive Council order prior to the convention.

Three formerly independent railroad unions became affiliated with the AFL-CIO during 1957: The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the American Train Dispatchers Association, and the American Railway Supervisors Association.

1958 Investigation of unions whose officials were suspected of corrupt practices was continued throughout much of the year by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. The AFL-CIO took disciplinary action against officers of affiliated unions who refused to answer questions for fear of self-incrimination.

Federal legislation passed during 1958 included a Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which requires administrators of all health, insurance, pension, and supplementary unemployment compensation plans covering more than 25 workers (amended 1962) to file with the Secretary of Labor descriptions and annual financial reports, to be available for public inspection. Reports must also be made available for plan participants. Other laws included one for optional Federal loans to States for a temporary 50-percent extension of unemployment payments to workers who had exhausted their benefits under Federal and State programs; and another for the increase of Federal old-age, survivors, and disability benefits by about 7 percent.

1959 The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, designed to eliminate improper activities by labor or management, was passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President on September 14. The act provides certain protection for the rights of labor organization members; provides for the filing of reports describing the organization, financial dealings, and business practices of labor organizations, their officers and employees, certain employers, labor relations consultants, and unions in trusteeship; safeguards union election procedures; sets standards

for the handling of union funds; amends the Taft-Hartley law to eliminate the "no-man's land" in NLRB cases; closes previously existing loopholes in the protection against secondary boycotts; and limits organizational and jurisdictional picketing. The statute is administered by the Department of Labor. The National Labor Relations Board administers portions of the statute amending the Taft-Hartley Act.

The longest major strike ever to take place in the steel industry began on July 15. Attempts to resolve the dispute through negotiation continued until October 21, when the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were invoked. After an unsuccessful attempt on the part of a board of inquiry to promote a settlement, a back-to-work injunction was issued. After a court battle over the constitutionality and applicability of the injunction, the Supreme Court upheld the injunction on November 7, the 116th day of the strike. Workers then returned to their jobs for the 80-day "cooling off" period. (Negotiations were successfully completed and new contracts signed early in January 1960.)

The third biennial convention of the AFL-CIO was held in San Francisco in September. Steps were taken for greater internal unity and the settlement of jurisdictional disputes. The convention revealed the Federation on the defensive on legislative, political, and economic fronts.

1960 The Nation's railroads and the five operating brotherhoods agreed to refer their longstanding dispute involving work rules and practices to a tripartite Presidential commission of 15 members for study and recommendations.

An agreement which opened the way to relaxation of restrictive working rules and the increased use of labor-saving equipment on the waterfront was signed by the Pacific Maritime Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. In return for the union's acceptance of the changes, the association agreed to contribute $5 million a year to a fund to provide each of the 15,000 registered longshoremen $7,920 upon retirement at age 65 with 25 years of service, and to guarantee union members certain minimum weekly earnings and no layoffs as a result of decreased work opportunities under the new contract provisions. However, the fund would not protect longshoremen from reduced earnings resulting from a decline in business.

Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel to the United Steelworkers and special counsel of the AFL-CIO, was appointed by President-elect John F. Kennedy to be Secretary of Labor.

1961 President Kennedy established an Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy with 21 members from business, labor, and the public, to make recommendations that might promote industrial peace and sound wage and price policies. Another committee established during the year by Executive order was the 11-man tripartite Missile Sites Labor Commission, organized to resolve labor problems at missile and space installations. A 3-man board composed of representatives of the U.S. Departments of Labor and Commerce and a public arbitrator was set up to consider the foreign flag issue raised by the maritime unions.

Social Security amendments, which became effective August 1, increased the minimum monthly insurance benefits from $33 to $40, extended coverage to additional State and local government employees, permitted men to retire at age 62 on reduced benefits (previously extended only to women), increased aged widows' benefits by 10 percent, and liberalized the insured status and the retirement test. Contribution rates were raised, beginning in 1962, by one-eighth of 1 percent for employers and employees.

Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect September 3, extending coverage to about 3.6 million workers, mostly in retail trade and construction. Minimum wage rates of workers already covered were increased from $1.00 to $1.15 an hour, to be raised to $1.25 September 1963. Newly covered workers began with a $1.00 minimum in September 1961. They reach a $1.15 rate September 1964 and a $1.25 rate September 1965. They will also be brought gradually under the overtime provisions of the act until they receive time and one-half pay for hours after 40 per week by September 1965.

In July, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which had been expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957, held its first convention since the expulsion, following the release of the union from Federal court surveillance and monitor control. Constitutional changes centralized authority in the international officers, increased dues, and expanded the union's jurisdiction.

The Southern Pacific Railroad and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers negotiated an agreement guaranteeing each telegrapher his job or equivalent wages during his lifetime.

The fourth biennial convention of the AFL-CIO, held in December, approved a constitutional amendment setting up a procedure for the peaceful resolution of jurisdictional disputes, a problem that had been disruptive since the 1955 merger. Constructive steps were also taken by the convention in the campaign to eliminate all vestiges of racial discrimination in the ranks of the AFL-CIO. Organization of the unorganized was declared to be the major unfinished business of the American labor movement, and a new committee on organization was provided for, to develop programs and policies for the Federation.

1962 Major changes in work rules for railroad employees were recommended by a Presidential railroad commission. Elimination of firemen on diesel locomotives in freight and yard services, lowering of mandatory retirement age, reformation of the pay structure, and use of binding arbitration to settle disputes over technological changes and over the size of train crews were suggested. No final decision was reached by year's end.

The Manpower Development and Training Act was approved on March 15, 1962. It requires the Federal Government to determine manpower requirements and resources and to "deal with the problems of unemployment resulting from automation and technological changes and other types of persistent unemployment." The act is administered by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg was nominated to the post of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court on August 29. W. Willard Wirtz, Under Secretary of Labor, was named to succeed him as Secretary.

Federal employees' unions were granted the right to bargain collectively with Government agencies under an Executive order signed January 17. The order guarantees to unions of Federal workers certain rights of organization, consultation, and processing of grievances.

The Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act of 1958 was amended to require that descriptions and financial reports be filed only for plans covering 100 or more participants.

1963 An Atlantic and gulf coasts strike by the International Longshoremen's Association ended January 25, after a 34-day strike following the expiration of a Taft-Hartley injunction. The settlement was based upon recommendations of a special Presidential board, and included provision for a study by the Department of Labor "of the problems of manpower utilization, job security, and all other related issues which affect the longshore industry."

Wyoming passed a "right to work" law, becoming the 20th State to have legislation which forbids contracts requiring an employee to become or remain a member of a labor union as a condition of employment. Both the agency shop and union shop are banned.

The 50th anniversary of the U.S. Department of Labor was celebrated on March 4.

Two long newspaper stoppages, 114 days in New York and 126 days in Cleveland, ended March 31 and April 5, respectively.

The Equal Pay Act of 1963 was signed by the President on June 10. This act prohibits wage differentials based on sex after June 10, 1964, for workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The struggle to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the longstanding railroad dispute involving operating railroad workers continued throughout the year. Negotiations failed to produce any concrete results. On August 28, Congress passed legislation calling for arbitration of the two principal issues: the use of firemen on diesel locomotives in freight and yard service, and the makeup of train crews. The report of the arbitrators, issued on November 26, provided for the gradual elimination of firemen in 90 percent of freight and yard service. The crew "consist issue" was returned to the unions and carriers for further negotiations, and arbitration, if necessary.

The fifth biennial convention of the AFL-CIO was held in New York City, November 14-20. Domestic and international problems of concern to the labor movement were the primary topics of interest, with civil rights, unemployment, and automation receiving the most attention. Some 250 resolutions were adopted, many of them including lengthy statements of the AFL-CIO reasoning and position on the various issues.

1964 The lengthy dispute over wages and work rules in the railroad industry was resolved by representatives of the carriers and the five railroad brotherhoods in negotiations held at the White House with the assistance of President Johnson.

A "right to work" state wide referendum in Oklahoma was rejected by the voters. President George Meany of the AFL-CIO hailed the result as a demonstration of support for organized labor by the Negro community and "a substantial proportion of the farmers of Oklahoma."

A new organization in the graphic arts was born with the merger of the photo engravers' and lithographers' unions to form the Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union, affiliated to the AFL-CIO, with 60,000 members.

The Davis-Bacon Act was amended to require contractors on federally-financed construction projects to match the prevailing area standard of fringe benefits on the same basis as the long-standing prevailing wage requirements of the law.

Congress also passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which included a section supported by the AFL-CIO to prohibit discrimination in employment for reasons of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The AFL-CIO pledged an energetic campaign to assure compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

1965 The Indiana legislature repealed the State's "right to work" law enacted eight years ago. Nineteen States still have (as of March) laws banning the union shop, but the AFL-CIO is requesting that Congress knock them out by amending the Taft-Hartley Act.

With the growth of automation the ratio of skilled workers to unskilled workers is on the rise. Unions are now giving careful attention to the organization of "White-collar" workers. A number of professional associations are turning into professional labor unions. Many legal and administrative problems remain to be ironed out in these fields.

Given a wise leadership and a sense of balance concerning its obligation to the country as a whole as well as to its membership, the labor union movement can look forward to a future prosperity comparable to that of the nation as a whole. It provides a strong solid foundation to insure the growth of American industry, and the workers' participation in this growth.

ALPHABETICAL AND CYCLOPEDIC INDEX OF THE HOLY BIBLE

CONCERNING WORKERS, CRAFTS, AND OCCUPATIONS

From Genesis to Revelation

Giving the Book–Chapter and Verse where the reference is found

Based on the Collaboration of Noted Bible Authorities

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Cooks—			
Women cooks drafted	1 Sam	8	13
Prepared a special dish	1 Sam.	9	23, 24

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Cooperative Help—			
Aaron and Hur, for Moses	Ex.	17	11, 12
2½ tribes, in taking the land	Num.	32	1–33
For a sick man	Mark	2	3–12
Samaritan and innkeeper	Luke	10	29–37
Coppersmith—			
Harmful to Paul	2 Tim.	4	14
Courier—*messenger*			
With news of battle	2 Sam.	18	24
With king's messages	2 Chr.	30	6, 10
Used various animals	Est.	8	10, 14
Craftsmen—			
Inspired by God	Ex.	31	2–6
	Ex.	35	30–35
Not to make idols	Deut.	27	15
Carried captive	2 Ki.	24	14–16
Dwelt in valley	Neh.	11	35
Creditors—			
Forced sale into slavery	2 Ki.	4	1
Satisfied through miracle	2 Ki.	4	7
Cupbearer—			
Nehemiah, for king	Neh.	1	11
At Solomon's court	1 Ki.	10	5

D

Damages, Payment for —			
Recompense to servants	Ex.	21	26, 27
Dancer—			
Daughter of Herodias	Matt.	14	6–11
First ones with Miriam	Ex.	15	20
Day of Rest—			
Commanded by God, sign of deliverance	Ex.	20	8–11
	Ex.	31	13–17
	Deut.	5	12–15
To be observed in planting and harvest time	Ex.	34	21
Observed in Nehemiah's day	Neh.	13	15–22
Delegates—*envoys*			
Mistreated and shamed	1 Chr.	19	4
Enemies punished	1 Chr.	19	6–15
Deputy—			
Roman proconsuls	Acts	13	7
	Acts	18	12
Persian rulers	Est.	8	9
Diamond point—			
Used for engraving	Jer.	17	1
Dishes—			
Used for worship	Ex.	25	29
How a man wipes	2 Ki.	21	13
Used at Last Supper	Mark	14	20
Distaff—			
Used for spinning	Prov.	31	19
Divination—*fortune-telling*			
Not to be heeded	Jer.	27	9
Linked with bribery	Num.	22	7
Useless against Israel	Num.	23	23
Forbidden by God	Deut.	18	10
Called lying	Ezek.	13	6, 7
Division of responsibility—			
Jethro's advice to Moses	Ex.	18	17–26
Doctors—*teachers*			
Questioned Jesus	Luke	2	46
Amazed at His answers	Luke	2	47
Present when Jesus taught	Luke	5	17
Doorkeepers—			
In charge of money	2 Ki.	22	4, 5
In charge of the ark	1 Chr.	15	23, 24
David wished to be one	Ps.	84	10
Dyers—			
Of temple hangings	Ex.	26	14
Christ in dyed garments	Isa.	63	1
Lydia sold dyestuffs	Acts	16	14

E

Earing-time—*planting-time*			
Sabbath to be kept	Ex.	34	21
Economic Freedom—			
Home ownership	Micah	4	4
	Zech.	3	10
Embalmers—			
Employed in Egypt	Gen.	50	2, 3
Also called physicians	Gen.	50	2
Embroidery—			
Of priestly garments	Ex.	28	39
Done by a man	Ex.	35	34, 35
Employees—			
Those of Pharaoh	Gen.	12	16
Employer—			
First mentioned, Pharaoh	Gen.	12	16
Enchanters—			
Forbidden	Deut.	18	10
Engines—*catapults*			
Weapons of war	2 Chr.	26	15
Engraver—			
Of precious stones	Ex.	28	11
Aholiab	Ex.	35	34, 35
Errand Boy—			
A young prophet	2 Ki.	9	1, 4
Of Jonathan	1 Sam.	20	35–40
Evangelist—			
Philip, former deacon	Acts	21	8
Timothy to be one	2 Tim.	4	5
Executioner—			
Of John the Baptist	Mark	6	27
Export Labor—			
By Solomon	1 Ki.	5	13, 14
Exorcists—			
Sons of Sceva	Acts	19	13–16

F

Fair Dealing—			
Just weights and measures	Lev.	19	35, 36
	Deut.	25	13–16
	Ezek.	45	10–12
Fair Play—			
Law of	Micah	6	8
Justice, mercy, and compassion	Zech.	7	9, 10
Fallow Land—			
Ordered by God	Ex.	23	10, 11
	Lev.	19	33, 34
False Balances—			
Forbidden	Amos	8	5
Also false weights	Deut.	25	13
False Witness—			
Forbidden by God	Ex.	20	16
Famine Relief—			
Administered by Joseph	Gen.	41	55, 56
Reached many lands	Gen.	41	57
By early church	Acts	11	27–30
Famous Firsts Relating to Workers and Labor—			
Altar-builder, Noah	Gen.	8	20
Aqueduct, by Hezekiah	2 Chr.	32	30
Archer, Ishmael	Gen.	21	20
Artificer, metal-worker	Gen.	4	22
Baker, Lot	Gen.	19	3
Barber	Ezek.	5	1
Bricklayers	Gen.	11	3, 4
Brickmakers	Gen.	11	3
Captain, Potiphar	Gen.	39	1
Carpenter, first named	2 Sam.	5	11
City-builder, Cain	Gen.	4	17
Census takers	Num.	1	2–16
Dancers, women of Israel	Ex.	15	20
Embalmers	Gen.	50	2
Embroidery	Ex.	28	39
Employees	Gen.	12	16
Employer, Pharaoh	Gen.	12	16
Farmer, Adam	Gen.	2	15
General, Joab	1 Chr.	27	34
Goldsmith, so named	Neh.	3	8
Governor, Joseph	Gen.	42	6
Handmaid, Hagar	Gen.	16	1
Harpist, Jubal	Gen.	4	21
Helmet, of Goliath	1 Sam.	17	5
Hunter, Nimrod	Gen.	10	9
Instructor, Tubal-cain	Gen.	4	22
Jailer	Gen.	39	21
King	Gen.	14	17, 18
Laborer, Adam	Gen.	2	15
Labor Contract	Gen.	29	15–20
Magistrate	Jdgs.	18	7
Maid-servants	Gen.	12	16
Mariners, so named	Ezek.	27	8
Masons	2 Sam.	5	11
Men-servants	Gen.	12	16
Merchants	Gen.	23	16
Famous Firsts Relating to Workers and Labor— (Cont.)			
Messenger	Gen.	32	3
Musician	Gen.	4	21
Nurse	Gen.	24	59
Overseer	Gen.	39	4
Physicians	Gen.	50	2
Porter	2 Sam.	18	26
Preacher, Noah	2 Pet.	2	5
Priest	Gen.	14	18
Prince	Gen.	23	6
Prophet	Gen.	20	7
Scribe	2 Sam.	8	17
Secret Service	Num.	13	1–20
Sharecroppers	Gen.	47	23–26
Shepherd, Abel	Gen.	4	2
Shipbuilder, Noah	Gen.	6	14–22
Smith, metal-worker	Gen.	4	22
Soldiers	Gen.	14	14
Steward	Gen.	15	2
Sword, Guardian	Gen.	3	24
Tailor, Adam	Gen.	3	7
Vine-dresser, Noah	Gen.	9	20, 21
Watchman	2 Sam.	18	24
Weavers	Ex.	36	8
Well digger	Gen.	21	30
Fan—			
For winnowing grain	Isa.	30	24
	Luke	3	17
Farmer—			
Adam, the first	Gen.	2	15
Cain, the second	Gen.	4	2
Elisha, a prosperous	1 Ki.	19	19–21
Fatherless—			
Not to be afflicted	Ex.	22	22–24
Offerings for	Deut.	14	28, 29
Helped by God	Ps.	10	14
Helped by early church	James	1	27
Feller—			
Tree-feller	Isa.	14	8
Fellow-laborers—			
Of Paul	Phil.	4	3
Fellow-soldier—			
In Christ	Phil.	2	25
Fellow-workers—			
In kingdom of God	Col.	4	11
Field workers—			
Of Boaz	Ruth	2	3–16
In hot sun	2 Ki.	4	18–20
File—			
For edging tools	1 Sam.	13	21
Fishermen—			
Anglers to mourn	Isa.	19	8
Peter and Andrew	Matt.	4	18
James and John	Matt.	4	21
A miracle fish	Matt.	17	24–27
Trawl-fishing	Matt.	13	47, 48
A miracle catch	Luke	5	4–9
Another miracle catch	John	21	6–11
Fish-nets—			
Used for casting	Matt.	4	18
Needed mending	Matt.	4	21
Abandoned to follow Jesus	Matt.	4	20, 22
Floats—*rafts*			
Logs for temple	2 Chr.	2	16
Food Conservator—			
Joseph, in Egypt	Gen.	41	33–57
Footmen—			
600,000 on march	Num.	11	21
Rebelled against slaying of priests	1 Sam.	22	17
Jeremiah's riddle	Jer.	12	5
Forest Warden—			
For Artaxerxes	Neh.	2	8
Forks—			
For field work	1 Sam.	13	21
Fowler—			
Snarer of birds	Prov.	6	5
Promise of deliverance	Ps.	91	3
Fruit picker—			
Of sycamore, or wild figs	Amos	7	14

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Frying pan—			
Used in tabernacle	Lev.	2	7
For priest's portion	Lev.	7	9
Fuller—			
Dry-cleaner	Mark	9	3
His cleaning soap	Mal.	3	2
Highway named for him	2 Ki.	18	17
	Isa.	7	3
Furnace Tenders—			
Built very hot fire	Dan.	3	19
Slain by own fire	Dan.	3	22
Victims miraculously preserved	Dan.	3	23–27

G

Garment Worker—			
Dorcas at Joppa	Acts	9	36–39
Garrison—			
Installed by David	2 Sam.	8	6
General—			
First and only mention	1 Chr.	27	34
Girdles—*belts or sashes*			
Priestly garments	Ex.	28	40
Giving, Measure of—			
Our prosperity	Deut.	16	17
	1 Cor.	16	2
Gleaner—			
Of stray sheaves	Ruth	2	3, 17
Set up by law	Lev.	19	9, 10
	Deut.	24	19, 21
Goad—			
Used for oxen	1 Sam.	13	21
Used figuratively	Acts	9	5
Goldsmith—			
Bezaleel	Ex.	31	4
Worked on wall	Neh.	3	8
Governor—			
Joseph, for Pharaoh	Gen.	42	6
Obadiah, for Ahab	1 Ki.	18	3
Grape-gatherer—			
On spy trip	Num.	13	23
Used symbolically	Jer.	6	9
Greaves—*leg-guards*			
Of Goliath's armor	1 Sam.	17	6
Grist-mill—			
Used by women	Luke	17	35
Guard chamber—			
Of King Rehoboam	1 Ki.	14	28
Guilds of Workers—			
(*See* Unions)			

H

Habergeon—			
Coat of mail	Neh.	4	16
Hammer—			
Tent-maul, or sledge	Jdgs.	4	21
Stone-worker's tool	1 Ki.	6	7
Smith's tool	Isa.	41	7
Carpenter's tool	Jer.	10	4
Handmaid—			
Hagar, to Sarah	Gen.	16	1
Zilpath and Bilhah	Gen.	29	24, 29
Caused Naaman's healing	2 Ki.	5	2–4
Hand-staves—			
Weapons of war	Ezek.	39	9
Harness—			
Of horses	Jer.	46	4
Brought to Solomon	2 Chr.	9	24
Used of armor	1 Ki.	20	11
Harper—			
First one, Jubal	Gen.	4	21
David, a good one	1 Sam.	16	16
Some sad ones	Ps.	137	1–4
Harrows—			
Forced on Ammonites by David	2 Sam.	12	31
	1 Chr.	20	3
Harvest Hand—			
Gathers grain	Isa.	17	5
Of Boaz	Ruth	2	4–17
Hedge—			
For protection of vineyard	Matt.	21	33
	Mark	12	1
Helm—*rudder*			
For ship	James	3	4
Helmet—			
Of Goliath	1 Sam.	17	5
Of salvation	Eph.	6	17
Help for Poor—			
Commanded by Moses	Deut.	15	7–11
Herdsmen—			
Of Abraham and Lot	Gen.	13	7, 8
Amos of Tekoa	Amos	1	1
Hewers of Wood—			
Lot of Gibeonites	Josh.	9	21–23
Hired Servants—			
To be treated fairly	Lev.	25	39–43
Horsemen—			
12,000, of Solomon	1 Ki.	4	26
House Builders—			
Wise and foolish	Matt.	7	24–27
Household Servants—			
Of Cornelius	Acts	10	7
Rhoda	Acts	12	13–16
Hunter—			
A mighty one, Nimrod	Gen.	10	9
A hungry one, Esau	Gen.	25	27–34
Husbandmen—*farmers*			
Left in land by Nebuzar-adan	2 Ki.	25	12
	Jer.	52	16
Uzziah had many	2 Chr.	26	10
Left in charge	Matt.	21	33
Faithless	Matt.	21	34–38
To partake of crop	2 Tim.	2	6

I

Idleness—			
The bread of	Prov.	31	27
For lack of work	Matt.	20	3, 6
Idol-builders—			
Smiths, in the fire	Isa.	44	12
Carpenters, with marking tools	Isa.	44	13
Implements of Iron—			
Axehead	2 Ki.	6	5, 6
Bars under gate	Isa.	45	2
Bedstead	Deut.	3	11
Breastplates	Rev.	9	9
Chariots	Jdgs.	1	19
Fetters	Ps.	149	8
Gate	Acts	12	10
Graving-pen	Job	19	24
Harrow	2 Sam.	12	31
Mason's tools	Deut.	27	5
	Josh.	8	31
Nails	1 Chr.	22	3
Pan	Ezek.	4	3
Weapons	Num.	35	16
Yokes for men	Deut.	28	48
Inkhorn—			
Of the writer	Ezek.	9	2, 3
Innkeeper—			
Cared for sick man	Luke	10	34, 35
No room for Jesus	Luke	2	7
Instructor—			
In metal work	Gen.	4	22
Iron Furnace—			
Symbol of affliction in Egypt	Deut.	4	20
	Jer.	11	4
Iron-workers—			
None in Israel because of oppression	1 Sam.	13	19–22
Carried captive	2 Ki.	24	14
	Jer.	29	2
Tools described	Isa.	44	12

J

Jailer—			
First recorded	Gen.	39	21
Guarding empty prison	Acts	5	23
Converted by earthquake	Acts	16	26–33
Javelin—			
Used for judgment	Num.	25	7
Judges—			
Appointed by Israel	Deut.	16	18
Samuel, on circuit	1 Sam.	7	15–17
Not to take gifts	2 Chr.	19	5–7
An unjust one	Luke	18	2–6

K

King—			
First recorded	Gen.	14	17, 18
Christ, King of Kings	Rev.	19	16
Kneading-troughs—			
Used for bread dough	Ex.	8	3
Knives—			
Temple equipment	Ezra	1	9

L

Labor—			
Work made difficult by the Fall	Gen.	3	17–19
Labor Aphorisms—			
A workman that needeth not to be ashamed	2 Tim.	2	15
If any one would not work, neither should he eat	2 Thess.	3	10
In all labor there is profit	Prov.	14	23
Laborers together with God	1 Cor.	3	9
Let every man prove his own work	Gal.	6	4
Question and Answer:			
Why stand ye here all the day idle?	Matt.	20	6
Because no man hath hired us	Matt.	20	7
The bread of idleness	Prov.	31	27
The laborer is worthy of his hire	Luke	10	7
The people had a mind to work	Neh.	4	6
The sleep of a laboring man is sweet	Eccl.	5	12
To every man his work	Mark	13	34
Why should the work cease?	Neh.	6	3
Work . . . while it is day	John	9	4
Work with your own hands	1 Thess.	4	11
Labor Contract—			
First ones on record	Gen.	29	15–20
For wives	Gen.	29	27, 28
For herds	Gen.	30	28–43
For food, clothes, and money	Jdgs.	17	10
Labor Customs and Laws—			
Age limits for labor	Num.	8	23–25
Agreed wages paid	Matt.	20	1–16
Bribery forbidden	Deut.	16	19, 20
Care for the needy	Deut.	26	12, 13
Complaints to be heard	James	5	4
Day of rest commanded	Ex.	20	8–11
Dignity of labor	John	13	3–12
Fair play law	Micah	6	8
Fair weights and measures	Lev.	19	35, 36
False weights forbidden	Deut.	25	13
Famine relief	Gen.	41	55, 56
	Acts	11	27–30
Fatherless cared for	James	1	27
Guilds of workers	1 Chr.	9	1–33
	Ezra	2	41–70
Help for the poor	Deut.	15	7–11
Oppression of widows and orphans forbidden	Ex.	22	22–24
	Deut.	24	17–21
Provision for old age	Num.	8	26
Servants not to be ill-treated	Deut.	24	14
Share the work	Ex.	18	17–26
Special holidays by law	Lev.	23	4–8
Time limits on pledges for loans	Ex.	22	26, 27
	Deut.	24	10–13
Usury on loans forbidden	Ex.	22	25
Volunteer laborers on new school building	2 Ki.	6	1, 2
Wages not to be withheld	Lev.	19	13
	Jer.	22	13
Workers to share in production	2 Tim.	2	6

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Labor Dispute—			
Oppressor slain	Ex.	2	11, 12
Deliverer forced to flee	Ex.	2	13–15
Oppressed laborers heard by God	Ex.	2	23–25
Deliverer provided	Ex.	3	9–22
Deliverance accomplished	Ex.	12	31–39
Oppressors destroyed	Ex.	14	5–31
Song of deliverance	Ex.	15	1–21
Labor, Division of—			
In carrying of tabernacle: Gershonites carry the hangings	Num.	3	23–26
Kohathites carry covers and furnishings	Num.	3	27–32
Merarites carry boards and pillars	Num.	3	33–37
Labor Leaders—			
Compelled to flee	Ex.	2	11–15
Helped by God	Ex.	3	7–10
Protest working conditions	Ex.	5	15, 16
Labor Oppression—			
By the Pharaoh	Ex.	1	10–14
Labor Shutdown Ordered—			
In rebuilding of temple	Ezra	4	21
Lasted eighteen years	Ezra	4	24
Labor Strife—			
Over well-digging	Gen.	26	13–22
Labor Unions—			
(*See* Unions, Labor)			
Laborer—			
Adam, the first	Gen.	2	15
Ladder—			
Seen in a dream	Gen.	28	12
Lamps—			
In bridal procession	Matt.	25	1–7
Lance—			
Soldier's weapon	Jer.	50	42
Lancets—*knives*			
Used by priests	1 Ki.	18	28
Lapidary—			
Cutter of gems	Ex.	31	5
Lawyer—*orator*			
Tertullus against Paul	Acts	24	1–9
Zenas, a Christian one	Titus	3	13
Letter Carrier—			
For a king	Isa.	37	14
Letter Writer—			
Tertius, for Paul	Rom.	16	22
Levies of Labor—			
By Solomon	1 Ki.	5	13, 14
Lieutenant—			
Government official	Est.	3	12
Loggers—			
Of King Hiram	1 Ki.	5	6
Loss of Time—			
To be reimbursed	Ex.	21	22–27
Love of Fair Play—			
Recorded by prophet	Micah	6	8
Justice, mercy, and compassion	Zech.	7	9, 10

M

Magicians—			
Burned their secret books	Acts	19	19
Magistrates—*judges*			
First mentioned	Jdgs.	18	7
Appointed by Ezra	Ezra	7	25
Ordered beating of Paul and Silas	Acts	16	20–22
Maidservants—			
First recorded	Gen.	12	16
To rest on Sabbath	Ex.	20	10
Recompensed for injury	Ex.	21	27
Mariners—*seamen*			
Furnished by King Hiram	1 Ki.	9	27
Cast Jonah into sea	Jonah	1	4–15
In shipwreck with Paul	Acts	27	6–44
Mattocks—			
Field tools	1 Sam.	13	20
Used to destroy idols	2 Chr.	34	6
Measuring Line—			
Used to measure city	Jer.	31	39
Used on Jerusalem	Zech.	2	1, 2
Measuring Reed—			
Used like a yardstick	Ezek.	40	3
Medicine—			
Lack of it	Jer.	30	13
Used in vain	Jer.	46	11
Leaves used for	Ezek.	47	12
Menservants—			
First recorded	Gen.	12	16
To rest on Sabbath	Ex.	20	10
Recompensed for injury	Ex.	21	27
Merchants—			
First mentioned	Gen.	23	16
Weeping over Babylon	Rev.	18	11–16
Messengers—			
First mentioned	Gen.	32	3
Used by Moses	Num.	20	14
Used by Balak	Num.	22	5
Used by Joshua	Josh.	7	22
Letter carriers	Isa.	37	14
Mete-yard—			
Measuring stick	Lev.	19	35
Midwives—			
First mentioned	Gen.	35	17
Saved the male babies	Ex.	1	15–21
Militia—			
Citizen soldiers	Neh.	4	16–23
Millstone—			
Not to be taken as security for loan	Deut.	24	6
Used as weapon	Jdgs.	9	53
Hung around neck as punishment	Mark / Luke	9 / 17	42 / 2
Minstrel—			
Played for prophet	2 Ki.	3	15
Moneychangers—			
In temple area	Matt.	21	12, 13
Called thieves by Jesus	Mark	11	17
Tables overthrown	John	2	15
Moneylending—			
Usury to poor forbidden	Ex. / Lev.	22 / 25	25 / 35–37
Time limit on pledges	Ex. / Deut.	22 / 24	26, 27 / 10–13
Mortar—*grinder*			
In a proverb	Prov.	27	22
Used for manna	Num.	11	8
Mortar—*plaster*			
Used on bricks	Gen.	11	3
Used in slavery	Ex.	1	14
Replaced when damaged	Lev.	14	42
Untempered	Ezek.	13	10
Mixed with feet	Nahum	3	14
Mourners, Professional—			
At home of Jairus	Matt. / Mark	9 / 5	23 / 38
Musical Instruments—			
Cornet	1 Chr.	15	28
Cymbals	2 Sam.	6	5
Dulcimer	Dan.	3	5
Flute	Dan.	3	7
Harp	2 Sam.	6	5
Organ	Ps.	150	4
Pipes	1 Ki.	1	40
Psaltery	1 Chr.	15	16
Sackbut	Dan.	3	7
Tabret	1 Sam.	18	6
Timbrel	Ps.	150	4
Trumpet	1 Chr.	15	24
Viol	Amos	6	5
Musician—			
First recorded	Gen.	4	21
In Daniel's time	Dan.	3	5
Music stilled at fall of Babylon	Rev.	18	22

N

Nail—*tent-peg*			
Used by Jael	Jdgs.	4	21
Necromancer—			
Forbidden by law	Deut.	18	10, 11
Needle—			
Used in parable	Mark	10	25
Needlewoman—			
Garment-maker	Acts	9	36–39
Needlework—			
Fine embroidery	Ex.	26	36
Spoils of war	Jdgs.	5	30
Garments of a princess	Ps.	45	13, 14
Nets—			
Of fishermen	Mark	1	16–18
Nurse—			
First recorded	Gen.	24	59
Nursing Mother—			
To own son	Ex.	2	7–9

O

Oars—			
For a galley	Isa.	33	21
Made of oak	Ezek.	27	6
Officers of David—			
Treasurer	1 Chr.	27	25
Overseer of stores	1 Chr.	27	25
farms	1 Chr.	27	26
vineyards	1 Chr.	27	27
wine-cellar	1 Chr.	27	27
orchards	1 Chr.	27	28
oil-cellars	1 Chr.	27	28
herds	1 Chr.	27	29
camels	1 Chr.	27	30
asses	1 Chr.	27	30
flocks	1 Chr.	27	31
Old Age—			
To be respected and honored	Lev.	19	32
Oppression—			
Of widows and orphans forbidden	Ex. / Deut.	22 / 24	22–24 / 17–21
Of aliens forbidden	Ex.	23	9
Covetousness and violence	Micah	2	1–2
Orator—			
First mention	Isa.	3	3
Special lawyer	Acts	24	1, 2
Herod was one	Acts	12	21
Organist—			
Jubal, the first	Gen.	4	21
Oven—			
First mention	Ex.	8	3
Used for offerings	Lev.	2	4
Used by ten women	Lev.	26	26
Symbol of judgment	Mal.	4	1
Overseer—			
Joseph, for Potiphar	Gen.	39	4
David had many	1 Chr.	27	25–31
Ox-goad—			
Used as weapon	Jdgs.	3	31

P

Pans—			
Used for baking	Lev.	2	5
Manna baked in them	Num.	11	8
Paper—			
Used by writer	2 John	1	12
Parchments—			
Scrolls for books	2 Tim.	4	13
Pastor—			
Same as shepherd	Jer.	10	21
A Christian worker	Eph.	4	11
Some false ones	Jer.	23	1
Pattern—			
Of tabernacle	Ex.	25	9
Of temple	1 Chr.	28	11
Pen—			
For writer	3 John	1	13
For engraver	Job	19	24
Penknife—			
Used to destroy scroll	Jer.	36	23
Perfumers—*apothecaries*			
Made sacred ointment	Ex.	30	25
Pestle—*with mortar*			
Grinding rod	Prov.	27	22
Philosophers—			
Inquired of Paul	Acts	17	18, 19
Physicians—			
First mentioned	Gen.	50	2
Were also embalmers	Gen.	50	3
Of Asa the king	2 Chr.	16	12
Luke was one	Col.	4	14
Woman was treated by several	Mark / Luke	5 / 8	26 / 43

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Pilots—			
Of Tyre	Ezek.	27	8, 28
Pitcher—			
Water jug	Mark	14	13
Plane—			
Carpenter's tool	Isa.	44	13
Plowman—			
Elisha, a prosperous one	1 Ki.	19	19
Job had some	Job	1	14
Should plow in hope	1 Cor.	9	10
In time of prosperity	Amos	9	13
Plowshares—			
Swords into plowshares	Isa.	2	4
Plowshares into swords	Joel	3	10
Plumbline—			
Used by God	Amos	7	7, 8
Plummet—			
Measured Jerusalem	2 Ki.	21	13
Used by Zerubbabel	Zech.	4	10
Poet—			
David, a great one	2 Sam.	22	1–51
Called sweet Psalmist	2 Sam.	23	1
Wrote many Psalms	Ps.	1	1–6
Grecian poet quoted	Acts	17	28
Poor Provider—			
Worse than an infidel	1 Tim.	5	8
Poor Workmanship—			
Untempered mortar	Ezek.	13	10–15
Porter—			
First mentioned	2 Sam.	18	26
Given good news	2 Ki.	7	10, 11
At every gate	2 Chr.	35	15
Guards a sheepfold	John	10	3
Posts—*Express Riders*			
Of Ahasuerus	Est.	3	13, 15
Used various mounts	Est.	8	10, 14
Potter—			
Made vessels of clay	Jer.	18	2–6
Field bought with blood money	Zech.	11	13
	Matt.	27	10
Poverty and Famine—			
Through neglecting God	Haggai	1	6–11
Preacher—			
Noah, so called	2 Pet.	2	5
Peter, a great one	Acts	2	14–40
Priesthood—			
Established by God	Ex.	28	1
Special garments worn	Ex.	28	2–42
Duties prescribed	Ex.	30	1–10
Prince—			
Abraham, so called	Gen.	23	6
To be truthful	Prov.	17	7
The Prince of Peace	Isa.	9	6
Principal—			
Of school, Tyrannus	Acts	19	9
Prison Trusty—			
Joseph, the first	Gen.	39	22, 23
Professional Mourners—			
In the house of Jairus	Matt.	9	23
Professional Soldier—			
Potiphar, the first	Gen.	39	1
Prophet—			
Abraham, so called	Gen.	20	7
Many others	Luke	1	70
In Christian church	Acts	21	10
	1 Cor.	12	28
Pruning Hooks—			
Spears into pruning hooks	Micah	4	3
Pruning hooks into spears	Joel	3	10
Psalm—			
Hymn of praise	Ps.	105	2
Psalmist—			
Title for hymn-writer	2 Sam.	23	1
Psaltery—			
Musical instrument	Ps.	33	2
Pulpit—			
Reading platform	Neh.	8	4

Q

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Quaternion—			
Group of four soldiers	Acts	12	4
Queen—			
Visited Solomon	1 Ki.	10	1–10
Saved her nation	Est.	8	3–14
Quiver—*container for arrows*			
First mentioned	Gen.	27	3
Figurative of protection	Isa.	49	2

R

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Raftsmen—			
Of King Hiram	1 Ki.	5	9
Razor—			
Used by barber	Ezek.	5	1
Reapers—			
Of barley	Ruth	2	1, 4
In hot sun	2 Ki.	4	18
Recorder—			
Of court records	2 Sam.	8	16
Records—			
Of a kingdom	Ezra	4	15
Refiner—			
Of silver	Mal.	3	2, 3
Refugees—			
Because of debt, distress, and discontent	1 Sam.	22	2
Absalom	2 Sam.	13	34–38
Regular Payment of Wages—			
Provision for	Lev.	19	13
	Deut.	24	15
Rent Contracts—			
Between Joseph and Eygptians	Gen.	47	18–26
Respect of Persons—			
Not to unduly honor the rich	James	2	2–9
Rod—			
Shepherd's implement	Ps.	23	4
Rowers—			
Of a galley	Isa.	33	21
Rules for Employees—			
Conscientious in work	2 Tim.	2	15
Do your work well	Eccl.	9	10
Each his own job	Mark	13	34
Fair play commanded	Micah	6	8
Give good service	Eph.	6	5–7
Have a mind to work	Neh.	4	6
Mind your own business	1 Thess.	4	11
No unwise patchwork	Mark	2	21, 22
Prove your work	Gal.	6	4
Share the load	Gal.	6	2, 5
Use your opportunities	Matt.	25	14–29
Work with your hands	1 Thess.	4	11
Rules for Employers—			
Be just and equable	Col.	4	1
Complaints to be heard	James	5	4
Fair play commanded	Zech.	7	9, 10
Give labor fair share	Prov.	14	23
Have day of rest	Ex.	20	8–11
Hire when possible	Matt.	20	4, 7
Ill-treatment forbidden	Deut.	24	14
Pay agreed wages	Matt.	20	1–16
Pay a just wage	Luke	10	7
Provide for old age	Num.	8	25, 26
Withhold not wages	Lev.	19	13
Workmen's compensation	Ex.	21	26, 27
Runaway Servant—			
Helped by Paul	Phile.	1	10–19

S

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Sackbut—			
Musical instrument	Dan.	3	7
Sacks—			
Grain containers	Gen.	42	25, 35
Saddle—			
Used by Abraham	Gen.	22	3
On a talking animal	Num.	22	21–30
For emergency ride	2 Ki.	4	24–28
Sailors—			
Weeping over Babylon	Rev.	18	17
(*See* Mariners)			
Saws—			
For stonework	1 Ki.	7	9
Sawyers—			
Ammonites for David	2 Sam.	12	31
Scaffold—			
Used for worship	2 Chr.	6	13
Gallows built by Haman	Est.	5	14
Used for own hanging	Est.	7	10
Sceptre—			
Symbol of authority	Est.	4	11
School Principal—			
Tyrannus of Ephesus	Acts	19	9
Scribe—			
Letter writer	Ezra	4	8
Scripture expounder	Ezra	7	6, 10
Officer of law	Mark	14	1
Secretaries of king	Est.	3	12–15
Seal—*signet*			
Used on documents	1 Ki.	21	8
Secretary—			
To King David	2 Sam.	8	17
Baruch, to Jeremiah	Jer.	36	26
Tertius, to Paul	Rom.	16	22
(*See* Scribe)			
Secret Service—			
Twelve men enrolled	Num.	13	1–20
Their report	Num.	13	26–33
Courageous minority report	Num.	14	6–9
Minority report rejected	Num.	14	10
Two sent out	Josh.	2	1
Hidden under flax	Josh.	2	6
Saved their hostess	Josh.	2	17–21
	Josh.	6	25
Brought back report	Josh.	2	23, 24
Seller of Purple—			
Lydia of Thyatira	Acts	16	14
Senators—			
Taught wisdom by God	Ps.	105	22
Sergeant—			
Sent for Paul and Silas	Acts	16	35
Service—			
None too humble	John	13	3–12
Serving-maid—			
Answered the door	Acts	12	13–16
Sharecroppers—			
First instituted by Joseph	Gen.	47	23–26
Crop rent, one fifth	Gen.	47	24
Refused payment	Matt.	21	31–41
Killed the heir	Mark	12	6–8
Sheep Master—			
Mesha of Moab	2 Ki.	3	4
Sheep Shearers—			
Protected by David	1 Sam.	25	4–9
Of Absalom	2 Sam.	13	24
Used symbolically	Isa.	53	7
Shepherd—			
Abel, the first	Gen.	4	2
David, as a youth	1 Sam.	16	19
At birth of Jesus	Luke	2	8–20
Christ, the Good	John	10	14
Sheep follow Him	John	10	4
The Shepherd Psalm	Ps.	23	1–6
Sheriff—			
Court officer	Dan.	3	2, 3
Shield—			
Weapon of war	1 Sam.	17	7
Shield of faith	Eph.	6	16
Ship—			
For commerce	Jonah	1	3
For fishing	Mark	1	19
Shipbuilder—			
First, Noah	Gen.	6	14–22
Sent by Hiram to Solomon	1 Ki.	9	27
Shipmaster—			
Questioned Jonah	Jonah	1	6
Overruled Paul's warning	Acts	27	11
Lament over ships	Rev.	18	17–19

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Shovel—			
Winnowing instrument	Isa.	30	24
For sacrificial fires	Ex.	27	3
Showman—			
Used a soothsayer	Acts	16	16–18
Stirred up a riot	Acts	16	19–22
Shuttle—			
Weaver's tool	Job	7	6
Sickle—			
Reaping tool	Deut.	16	9
Caution about use	Deut.	23	25
Symbol of judgment	Joel	3	13
Sieve—			
For sifting grain	Amos	9	9
Silversmith—			
Demetrius, made shrines	Acts	19	24
Guild assembled	Acts	19	25
Stirred up a riot	Acts	19	26–29
Singers—			
Organized by David	1 Chr.	9	33
Asaph the leader	1 Chr.	16	5
Set up in relays	1 Chr.	25	1–31
After the captivity	Ezra	2	41, 65
Sling—			
Used by David	1 Sam.	17	40
Slinger—			
David, a master one	1 Sam.	17	49, 50
700 left-handed ones	Jdgs.	20	16
Smith—			
First, worked with brass and iron	Gen.	4	22
Suppressed by Philistines	1 Sam.	13	19
Carried captive	Jer.	24	1
Made idols	Isa.	44	12
Silversmith	Acts	19	24
Coppersmith	2 Tim.	4	14
Snare—			
Fowler's trap	Ps.	124	7
Soldiers—			
First recorded ones	Gen.	14	14
Manifested great faith	Luke	7	7–9
Understood value of discipline	Luke	7	8
Ordered not to do violence	Luke	3	14
A devout one	Acts	10	1–7
Arrested Jesus	Matt.	26	47
Scourged Him	Matt.	27	26, 27
Crucified Him	Matt.	27	35
Gambled for His robe	John	19	23, 24
Guarded Peter	Acts	12	4, 6
Protected Paul	Acts	23	23, 24
With Paul in ship	Acts	27	31, 32
In Paul's house	Acts	28	16
Soothsayers—			
Proved a failure	Dan.	2	27
Sorcerer—			
Struck blind for sin	Acts	13	8–11
Sounding-line—			
Used by sailor	Acts	27	28
Sower—			
Hand-broadcasting seed	Matt.	13	2–23
Of bad seed	Matt.	13	25–30
Of good seed	Matt.	13	37
Spear—			
Weapon of war	Neh.	4	13
Spearmen—			
Escort for Paul	Acts	23	23
Special Bonus—			
Promised to Israel	Deut.	7	10–12
	Deut.	8	7–10
Realized	Josh.	24	13
Special Rest Days—			
Enjoined by law	Lev.	23	4–8
Spindle—			
Used in making thread	Prov.	31	19
Spinner—			
Of thread for tabernacle	Ex.	35	25, 26
Good wife is one	Prov.	31	19
Staff—			
Implement of a shepherd	Ps.	23	4
Standard—			
Banner for army	Num.	2	31, 34
Standard-bearer—			
Fainting in battle	Isa.	10	18
Steward—			
Eliezer, for Abraham	Gen.	15	2
Joseph had one	Gen.	43	19
Chuza, for Herod	Luke	8	3
Kept David's possessions	1 Chr.	28	1
An unjust one	Luke	16	1–8
For gathering of tithes	Neh.	12	44
Stonemasons—			
Built memorial in river	Josh.	4	9
Built memorial on bank	Josh.	4	2, 8
Built temple for Solomon	1 Ki.	5	18
Stone-squarers—			
Worked on temple stones	1 Ki.	5	18
No work in temple area	1 Ki.	6	7
Strikes—*labor protests*			
Against Pharaoh's oppressive tactics	Ex.	5	15–17
Defeated	Ex.	5	18, 19
A one man strike	Jdgs.	16	28, 29
Destroyed his oppressors	Jdgs.	16	30
Against a king	1 Ki.	12	3–16
Sundial—			
Ancient clock	2 Ki.	20	11
Surveyor—			
Nehemiah, worked by night	Neh.	2	12–16
A supernatural one	Ezek.	40	3–49
Swineherders—			
Lost their pigs	Matt.	8	32–34
Prodigal son	Luke	15	15, 16
Sword—			
First recorded	Gen.	3	24
Goliath's	1 Sam.	17	51
	1 Sam.	21	9
Used by Peter	John	18	10
Of the Spirit	Eph.	6	17

T

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Tailor—			
First, Adam	Gen.	3	7
A suit for wages	Jdgs.	17	10
Tanner—			
Simon at Joppa	Acts	10	6
Taxes—			
To be paid when due	Luke	20	21–26
Tax Exemption—			
For temple rebuilders	Ezra	7	24
Tax-gatherers—*publicans*			
Charged to be fair	Luke	3	12, 13
Called as disciple	Luke	5	27–29
A penitent one's prayer	Luke	18	10–14
Restitution for fraud	Luke	19	8
Teacher—			
Gamaliel, Doctor of Law	Acts	5	34
Tyrannus, had own school	Acts	19	9
Tentmakers—			
Paul was one	Acts	18	3
Aquila and Priscilla	Acts	18	3
Thresher—			
Gideon behind wine press	Jdgs.	6	11
Sold floor to David	2 Sam.	24	18–24
Threshing Instrument—			
With sharp teeth	Isa.	41	15
Timbrel—			
Instrument of praise	Ps.	150	4
Used by Miriam	Ex.	15	20
Tools and Implements—			
Of Handcrafts and Trades:			
Anchor, for ship	Acts	27	30
Angle, fish net	Hab.	1	15
Anvil	Isa.	41	7
Awl	Ex.	21	6
Axe, for timber cutting	Deut.	19	5
Bag of weights, for scales	Deut.	25	13
Balances, gold scales	Isa.	46	6
Barrel, for flour	1 Ki.	17	12
Barrels, for liquids	1 Ki.	18	33
Baskets, for bake-goods	Gen.	40	16
Baskets, for grape-gathering	Jer.	6	9
Bellows, for forge	Jer.	6	29
Besom, or broom	Isa.	14	23
Bow and quiver, of the hunter	Gen.	27	3
Brickkiln	2 Sam.	12	31
Bridle and bit	James	3	2, 3
Carpenter's rule	Isa.	44	13
Compass, carpenter's scriber	Isa.	44	13
Cornerstone, or keystone	Isa.	28	16
Coulter, plowshare	1 Sam.	13	20
Diamond point, for engraving	Jer.	17	1
Distaff, for spinning	Prov.	31	19
	Isa.	30	24
Fan, for winnowing	Luke	3	17
File, for edging tools	1 Sam.	13	21
Fishhooks	Amos	4	2
Fish nets	Matt.	4	18
Floats, rafts	2 Chr.	2	16
Forks, for field work	1 Sam.	13	21
Frying pan	Lev.	2	7
Goad, for oxen	1 Sam.	13	21
Gristmill	Luke	17	35
Hammer	Jer.	10	4
Harness, of horses	Jer.	46	4
Harrow, field implement	2 Sam.	12	31
Hedge, for vineyard	Mark	12	1
Helm, of ship	James	3	4
Kneading-trough	Ex.	8	3
Knives	Ezra	1	9
Ladder	Gen.	28	12
Lamps	Matt.	25	1–7
Mattocks	1 Sam.	13	20
Measuring line	Jer.	31	39
Measuring reed or yardstick	Ezek.	40	3
Mete-yard, measuring stick	Lev.	19	35
Millstone	Isa.	47	2
Mortar, plaster	Gen.	11	3
Nail, tent peg	Jdgs.	4	21
Nets, for fishing	Mark	1	16–20
Oars	Ezek.	27	29
Oven	Lev.	26	26
Ox-goad	Jdgs.	3	31
Pans, for baking	Lev.	2	5
Patterns, for builder	1 Chr.	28	11
Pitcher, for water	Mark	14	13
Plowshare	Isa.	2	4
Plumbline	Amos	7	7, 8
Pruning hooks	Joel	3	10
Razor	Ezek.	5	1
Rod, for shepherd	Ps.	23	4
Sacks, for grain	Gen.	42	25, 35
Saddle	Gen.	22	3
Saws	1 Ki.	7	9
Scaffold, staging	2 Chr.	6	13
Ship, for commerce	Jonah	1	3
Ship, for fishing	Mark	1	19
Shovel	Isa.	30	24
Shuttle	Job	7	6
Sickle	Deut.	23	25
Sieve, for grain	Amos	9	9
Snare, for fowler	Ps.	124	7
Sounding-line	Acts	27	28
Spindle	Prov.	31	19
Staff, for shepherd	Ps.	23	4
Threshing floor	2 Sam.	24	21
Threshing instrument, with teeth	Isa.	41	15

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Tools and Implements— (Cont.)			
Of Handcrafts and Trades: (Cont.)			
Tongs, for smith	Isa.	44	12
Of Professions and Arts:			
Bag, treasurer's purse	John	12	6
Balm, for physician	Jer.	8	22
Books of law	Deut.	31	24
Books of magic	Acts	19	19
Breastplate, of priest	Ex.	28	4–24
Dishes, for worship	Ex.	25	29
Epistles, letters	Rom.	16	22
Eye salve	Rev.	3	18
Girdles, priestly garments	Ex.	28	40
Inkhorn, of writer	Ezek.	9	2, 3
Lancet, sharp knife	1 Ki.	18	28
Medicine	Jer.	30	13
Mortar, for grinding	Prov.	27	22
Musical instruments:			
Cornet	1 Chr.	15	28
Cymbals	2 Sam.	6	5
Dulcimer	Dan.	3	5
Flute	Dan.	3	7
Harps	2 Sam.	6	5
Organ	Ps.	150	4
Pipes	1 Ki.	1	40
Psaltery	1 Chr.	15	16
Sackbut	Dan.	3	7
Tabrets	1 Sam.	18	6
Timbrel	Ps.	150	4
Trumpets	1 Chr.	16	42
Viol	Amos	6	5
Paper, for writer	2 John	1	12
Parchments, for writer	2 Tim.	4	13
Pen and ink, for writer	3 John	1	13
Pestle, grinding rod	Prov.	27	22
Plane	Isa.	44	13
Records	Ezra	4	15
Sceptre, for ruler	Est.	4	11
Seal, for documents	1 Ki.	21	8
Of Military Crafts:			
Armor, of Goliath	1 Sam.	17	54
Arrows, of Jonathan	1 Sam.	20	20, 36
Battering-rams	Ezek.	4	2
Battle-axe	Jer.	51	20
Battle-bow	Zech.	9	10
Bow	1 Ki.	22	34
Breastplate, for armor	Eph.	6	14
Brigandine, coat of mail	Jer.	46	4
Buckler, or shield	2 Chr.	23	9
Chariots	Ex.	14	7–28
Dagger	Jdgs.	3	16
Darts	2 Sam.	18	14
Engines, catapults	2 Chr.	26	15
Greaves, leg guards	1 Sam.	17	6
Guard-chamber	1 Ki.	14	28
Habergeon, coat of mail	Neh.	4	16
Hand staves	Ezek.	39	9
Harness, armor	1 Ki.	20	11
Helmets	2 Chr.	26	14
Javelin	Num.	25	7
Lance	Jer.	50	42
Lantern	John	18	3
Quiver	Gen.	27	3
Shield	1 Sam.	17	7
Sling	1 Sam.	17	40
Spear	Neh.	4	13
Standard	Num.	2	31, 34
Sword	1 Sam.	17	51
Tool Sharpeners—			
Reserved to Philistines	1 Sam.	13	19–21
Town Clerk—			
A shrewd politician	Acts	19	35–41
Trade Fair—			
Exhibits offered:			
Balm	Ezek.	27	17
Brass vessels	Ezek.	27	13
Cedar chests	Ezek.	27	24
Chariot robes	Ezek.	27	20
Clothes	Ezek.	27	24
Ebony	Ezek.	27	15
Embroidery	Ezek.	27	16

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Trade Fair— (Cont.)			
Exhibits offered: (Cont.)			
Gems	Ezek.	27	22
Goats	Ezek.	27	21
Gold	Ezek.	27	22
Honey	Ezek.	27	17
Horses	Ezek.	27	14
Iron	Ezek.	27	12
Ironware	Ezek.	27	19
Ivory	Ezek.	27	15
Lambs	Ezek.	27	21
Lead	Ezek.	27	12
Metals	Ezek.	27	12
Mules	Ezek.	27	14
Oil	Ezek.	27	17
Precious stones	Ezek.	27	16
Rams	Ezek.	27	21
Silver	Ezek.	27	12
Slaves	Ezek.	27	13
Spices	Ezek.	27	19, 22
Textiles	Ezek.	27	16
Tin	Ezek.	27	12
Wheat	Ezek.	27	17
Wine	Ezek.	27	18
Wool	Ezek.	27	18
Countries represented:			
Arabia	Ezek.	27	21
Asshur	Ezek.	27	23
Canneh	Ezek.	27	23
Chilmad	Ezek.	27	23
Damascus	Ezek.	27	18
Dan	Ezek.	27	19
Dedan	Ezek.	27	15, 20
Eden	Ezek.	27	23
Haran	Ezek.	27	23
Helbon	Ezek.	27	18
Israel	Ezek.	27	17
Javan	Ezek.	27	13, 19
Judah	Ezek.	27	17
Kedar	Ezek.	27	21
Meshech	Ezek.	27	13
Minnith	Ezek.	27	17
Pannag	Ezek.	27	17
Raamah	Ezek.	27	22
Sheba	Ezek.	27	22, 23
Syria	Ezek.	27	16
Tarshish	Ezek.	27	12
Togarmah	Ezek.	27	14
Tubal	Ezek.	27	13
Trades and Professions—			
Manual Crafts and Trades:			
Artificer, metalworker	Gen.	4	22
Baker, for Pharaoh	Gen.	40	1
Barber, only mention	Ezek.	5	1
Basket weaver	Ex.	2	3
Bearers of burdens	2 Chr.	2	18
Brass-molder	1 Ki.	7	13–40
Bricklayers, at Babel	Gen.	11	4
Brickmakers, in Egypt	Ex.	5	8
Butler, of Pharaoh	Gen.	40	1, 21
Carpenters, Joseph and	Matt.	13	55
Jesus	Mark	6	3
Carver	Ex.	31	5
Chapmen, traders	2 Chr.	9	14
Coat-maker, Hannah	1 Sam.	2	19
Confectioners, or Perfumers	1 Sam.	8	13
Cooks	1 Sam.	8	13
Coppersmith	2 Tim.	4	14
Craftsmen	2 Ki.	24	14
Cupbearer, to king	Neh.	1	11
Doorkeeper	Ps.	84	10
Dyers	Ex.	26	14
Embroiderers, men	Ex.	35	34, 35
Engravers	Ex.	35	34, 35
Errand-boy	2 Ki.	9	5
Exchanger, of money	Matt.	25	27
Farmer, Adam was first	Gen.	2	15
Cain was second	Gen.	4	2
Feller, tree-faller	Isa.	14	8
Fishermen	Jer.	16	16
	Mark	1	16
Fowler	Prov.	6	5

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
Trades and Professions— (Cont.)			
Manual Crafts and Trades: (Cont.)			
Fruit picker	Amos	7	14
Fuller, dry-cleaner	Mark	9	3
Furnace tenders	Dan.	3	19
Gardener	John	20	15
Gleaner, Ruth	Ruth	2	1–3
Goldbeater	Ex.	39	3
Goldsmith	Isa.	46	6
Grape-gatherer	Jer.	6	9
Handmaid	Gen.	29	24
Harvest hand	Isa.	17	5
Herdsmen	Gen.	13	7, 8
	Amos	1	1
Hewers of wood	Josh.	9	21, 23
Housebuilders	Matt.	7	24–27
Household servant	Acts	10	7
Hunter, Esau	Gen.	25	27
Husbandmen, of Uzziah	2 Chr.	26	10
Idol builders	Isa.	44	12, 13
Innkeeper	Luke	10	34, 35
Laborer	Luke	10	7
Lapidary, gem cutter	Ex.	31	5
Letter carrier	Isa.	37	14
Loggers, of King Hiram	1 Ki.	5	6
Maidservants	Deut.	12	12
Mariners	Jonah	1	5
Menservants	Gen.	30	43
Merchants	Nahum	3	16
Messengers	Num.	22	5
Needlewoman, Dorcas	Acts	9	36–39
Nurse	Ex.	2	7, 9
Pilot	Ezek.	27	8, 28
Plowman, Elisha	1 Ki.	19	19
Porters	1 Chr.	9	21
Posts, express riders	Est.	3	13, 15
Potter	Jer.	18	2–6
Prison trusty	Gen.	39	22, 23
Professional mourners	Matt.	9	23
Raftsmen, of Hiram	1 Ki.	5	9
Reapers	Ruth	2	3, 4
Refiner, of silver	Mal.	3	2, 3
Rowers	Ezek.	27	6
Sailors	Rev.	18	17
Sawyers	2 Sam.	12	31
Serving maid	Acts	12	13–16
Seller of purple	Acts	16	14
Sharecroppers	Mark	12	1–8
Sheepmaster	2 Ki.	3	4
Sheepshearers	1 Sam.	25	4–9
Shepherd, David	1 Sam.	16	11
Shipbuilder	1 Ki.	9	26
Shipmaster	Jonah	1	6
Silversmiths	Acts	19	24–29
Smith, metalworker	Isa.	44	12
Sower	Matt.	13	3–23
Spinner	Ex.	35	25, 26
Steward	Gen.	43	19
Stonemasons	2 Chr.	24	12
Stone-squarers	1 Ki.	5	18
Surveyor	Neh.	2	12–16
Swineherders	Matt.	8	32–34
Tanner	Acts	9	43
Tentmakers	Acts	18	3
Thresher	Jdgs.	6	11
Tool-sharpeners	1 Sam.	13	19–21
Traders	Gen.	37	27, 28
Vinedresser	1 Ki.	21	1–16
Wall builders	Neh.	3	1–32
Watchman	Isa.	21	11–12
Water carriers	Josh.	9	21–27
Weavers	Isa.	19	9
Welldiggers	Gen.	36	13–22
Wheelwright	1 Sam.	6	7
Wood choppers	Josh.	9	21–27
Wood-sawyers	2 Sam.	12	31
Professions and Arts:			
Apothecary, perfumer	Ex.	30	25
Astrologer	Isa.	47	13
Astronomers, wise men	Matt.	2	1–13
Census takers	2 Sam.	24	4, 9
Chamberlain—			
King's steward	Est.	1	10
City Official	Rom.	16	23

SUBJECT	BOOK	CHAP.	VERSE
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Chief priest	2 Chr.	19	11
Chief singer	Hab.	3	19
Circuit judge	1 Sam.	7	15, 16
Commander, Christ our	Isa.	55	4
Counsellor	1 Chr.	27	33
Custodian, for temple	Ezra	8	24–30
Dancer	Mark	6	22
Diviners	Jer.	27	9
Doctors, teachers	Luke	2	46
Embalmers, physicians	Gen.	50	2
Enchanters, forbidden	Deut.	18	10
Evangelist	Acts	21	8
Exorcists	Acts	19	13
Food Conservator	Gen.	41	33–57
Forest Warden	Neh.	2	8
Harpist	1 Sam.	16	16
Judge	Deut.	16	18
Lawyer, Christian one	Titus	3	13
Magians, true astronomers	Matt.	2	1–10
Magicians, astrologers	Dan.	2	2–11
Mediums, consulters of spirits	Deut.	18	11
Midwives	Ex.	1	15–21
Minister of Gospel	Eph.	3	7
Minstrel	2 Ki.	3	15
Moneychangers	Matt.	21	12, 13
Musicians, only use of this name	Rev.	18	22
Necromancer	Deut.	18	11
Orator	Acts	24	1, 2
Organist	Gen.	4	21
Overseers	2 Chr.	2	18
Pastor	Eph.	4	11
Philosopher	Acts	17	18
Physician	Col.	4	14
Poet	Acts	17	28
Preacher	1 Tim.	2	7
Priest	Lev.	4	20
Prophet	2 Ki.	6	12
School principal	Acts	19	9
Scribe	Est.	3	12
Showmen	Acts	16	16–19
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Sorcerer	Acts	13	6
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Captain of the guard	Jer.	40	2
Cavalry	Acts	23	23, 31
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Charioteer	2 Chr.	18	33
Chief captain	Acts	24	7
Companies, troops	Jdgs.	7	16, 20
Couriers	2 Sam.	18	21–27
Deputies	Est.	8	9
Executioner	Mark	6	27
Footmen, Infantry	Num.	11	21
Garrison	2 Sam.	8	6
General, only mention	1 Chr.	27	34
Governor	1 Ki.	18	3
Guard	Neh.	4	22, 23
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Jailer	Acts	16	23–26
King	1 Sam.	12	1
Lieutenant	Est.	3	12
Magistrate, judge	Acts	16	35
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Sheriff	Dan.	3	2
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Spearmen	Acts	23	23
Standard-bearer	Isa.	10	18
Tax-gatherer, publican	Luke	5	27
Town clerk	Acts	19	35
Treasurer	Ezra	7	21
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Traveling Traders—			
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Of King Cyrus	Ezra	1	8
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Triumph in Adversity—			
Through trust in God	Hab.	3	17, 18
Trumpeters—			
Helped a prince	2 Ki.	11	14
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Used in worship	1 Chr.	16	42
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U

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Unions, Labor—*Guilds*			
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Carpenters	1 Chr.	14	1
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Musicians	1 Chr.	16	5
Overseers	1 Chr.	9	29
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Porters	1 Chr.	9	17
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Temple-workers	1 Chr.	9	13
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Carpenters	Ezra	3	7
Foundation workers	Ezra	3	10
Masons	Ezra	3	7
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Of James and John	Mark	10	35–44
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V

Victuallers—			
Solomon had twelve	1 Ki	4	7
Vinedresser—			
Noah, the first	Gen.	9	20, 21
Naboth, in Ahab's day	1 Ki.	21	1, 2
Killed for vineyard	1 Ki.	21	15, 16
Viol—			
Musical Instrument	Amos	6	5
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Built a school	2 Ki.	6	1, 2
Miracle restores borrowed axe	2 Ki.	6	6
Vows—			
To be kept when made	Eccl.	5	4, 5

W

Wages of Sin—			
No wage cut here	Rom.	6	23
Wagons—			
Sent for Jacob	Gen.	45	19–27
Given for transport of tabernacle	Num.	7	7, 8
Wall Builders—			
Given allotted tasks	Neh.	3	1–32
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Watchman—			
First mentioned	2 Sam.	18	24
A remarkable cry	Isa.	21	11, 12
Water Carriers—			
Gibeonites assigned as	Josh.	9	21, 27
Used as signal	Luke	22	10
Weavers—			
For tabernacle hangings	Ex.	36	8
Well Digger—			
Abraham, the first	Gen.	21	30
Isaac dug several	Gen.	26	18–22
Jacob, a famous one	John	4	6, 12
Wheat Thresher—			
Hidden behind wine press	Jdgs.	6	11
Wheels—			
Made of bronze for temple laver	1 Ki.	7	32
For well bucket	Eccl.	12	6
Wheelwrights—			
Made cart for the ark	1 Sam.	6	7
Withholding of wages—			
Forbidden by law	Lev.	19	13
Woes pronounced for	Jer.	22	13
Witnesses—			
At least two needed	Deut.	19	15
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Woodchoppers—			
Gibeonites assigned as	Josh.	9	21, 27
Wood Sawers—			
Ammonites for David	2 Sam.	12	31
Woodworker—			
Noah, made windows and doors for ark	Gen.	6	16
Worked on tabernacle	Ex.	31	5
Worked on temple	1 Ki.	6	18, 32
Workmen's Compensation—			
Payment for damages	Ex.	21	26, 27

OCCUPATIONAL SKETCHES OF BIBLE CHARACTERS

The Carpenter

Nearly twenty centuries ago a Galilean peasant worked in His father's carpenter shop at Nazareth. His toolbox did not include any of the modern power tools. In fact, it did not include many of the familiar hand-tools of today. But in that toolbox were the hand-tools known to the craftsmen of many generations.

It is probable that His saws followed the pattern of the Orient and cut on the pull-stroke instead of the push-stroke as do ours. He had nothing comparable to a modern brace and bit for boring holes, but only a crude gimlet operated by the strength of His wrist. He had no modern oilstone to whet His chisel blades. If He had any chisel blades at all He probably sharpened them on a crude piece of flint with a piece of tallow for lubrication. His plane was not a fancy, modern one with 50 or 60 bits to do various tasks. If He had any plane at all it was a very crude box-type one. More than likely He did all this kind of work with a drawknife of some kind which He pulled towards Him as He deftly shaped the wood under His gentle and skilled fingers. Much of the work done by modern planers and edgers was done with an adze as He held the log or board between His sandaled feet.

He began work in the shop early in life, for He was the village carpenter's son (Matt. 13:55). As soon as He was old enough to lift a tool He helped Joseph at the bench, for there was no law limiting the age at which minors could go to work. Since there was no eight-hour law or shop agreement, He and Joseph worked from sunup to sundown. They were there early and late whenever there was any work in the shop, for only by the most arduous toil were they able to keep bread and a very little meat on the family table.

Holman Hunt has a picture he calls "The Shadow of the Cross." In it he portrays Mary standing in the background watching her son with tender gaze as she busies herself at a chest. The teen-aged Jesus has just straightened up from sawing a board which is laid across the sawhorse. He stretches out His arms to flex them in the gesture known so well to workmen all over the world. As He flings out His arms horizontally from His shoulders, the declining sun throws a large shadow on the shop wall behind Him. His shadow with the outstretched arms takes on the form of a cross, and Mary glances up to see the dread portent. Thus, even as the teen-aged Youngster was busy at the bench, Hunt suggests that the knowledge of the impending tragedy was always with Him.

Somewhere in what we call The Silent Years between twelve and thirty, we have reason to believe that Joseph died. If we are correct in assuming that Jesus had younger brothers and sisters, then no doubt the task of becoming the breadwinner for the family fell on his young shoulders. And so, with His apprenticeship behind him, He graduated from the role of "the carpenter's Son" to the role of "the Carpenter." (Mark 6:3). Those days when He was the support of his mother and the rest of the family must have been the happiest days of His life. One can picture the adolescents of Nazareth gathering about the Carpenter's shop to play their games, and then to be introduced by Jesus to the use of the simpler tools of His craft. Possibly He worked late at night to make up for the time He spent with them. But it was not time wasted if He helped even one adolescent youngster to find the right paths for his feet.

It is very likely that Jesus continued in His role as the village carpenter and at the same time absorbed all the knowledge of the Scriptures that time would permit. Then the urge came upon Him to fulfill His divine calling as the Master Teacher, and finally as the Saviour of the World. So He left the care of Mary in the hands of His younger brothers or some other relatives, and went out to meet His destiny.

Walter P. Chrysler, the automobile manufacturer, told in his life story how as a young man he fashioned a set of machinist's tools. He kept them long after the time he became the great motor magnate. Certainly there must have been a kit of carpenter's tools carefully tucked away under the Carpenter's bench at Nazareth. No doubt there were many times in the few years of Christ's public ministry as He traveled the length and breadth of Palestine, that His mind turned back to that kit of tools under the bench and His fingers itched to handle them again. But for He who was to be the Saviour of mankind, the carpenter-years were forever behind Him. Now instead of shaping wood He was given the larger task of shaping the hearts and minds of men.

There is something of irony in the fact that He who was a woodworker by trade died on a cross, the product of some other woodworker, for however rough the cross may have been, some shaping and fitting must have gone into the making of the cross. We have no desire to know who made the cross for the Carpenter of Nazareth. It is not necessary to fasten that shame upon anyone. But if there was good, honest hand-craft in that cross, the Son of God must have looked at it with the keen appreciative eye of a fellow-craftsman, even though it was soon to become the instrument of His own suffering and shame.

The First Great Labor Leader

He was born in troubled times, and his people were downtrodden and oppressed. At the time of his birth, the all-powerful ruler had given orders for the slaying of all the male children of his race as soon as they were born. But the midwives of his race helped the mothers in a plan to outwit the cruel edict of the ruler. So when the boy was born his mother hid him for three months. Many a night and day she hurriedly muffled his cries against her breast lest some soldier hear him. Then she put him in a little cradle boat on the Nile and set his sister to watch over him. When Pharaoh's daughter discovered the lovely baby boy in the river his sister suggested his own mother as a nurse for him. So by his own mother's wit and ingenuity Moses grew up with two mothers. The foster-mother gave him all the luxury and training that Egypt could offer, while his own blood mother, as his nurse, instilled in his heart a love for the God of Israel.

He was skilled in all the wisdom and training of the Egyptian court and priesthood and he was heir to the throne of Egypt. Yet his heart ached for the sorry plight of his own people. But he became over-eager and rushed in before the time was ripe. He accidentally killed an Egyptian overseer who was cruelly beating one of his fellow-Israelites. And then he sought to be an arbitrator in the dispute of two of his own fellow-countrymen. But they mistrusted him and asked him if he intended their murder also. So the young prince-turned-labor-leader was now compelled to flee to save his life.

Forty years of toil and drudgery as a shepherd followed. But out in the desert, alone with the flocks, he was learning the wisdom of God. So when God called him he was ready for the task. He came back to Egypt with one great demand and slogan given to him by God Himself, "Let my people go."

After a series of almost incredible struggles with Pharaoh in which God enabled him to perform miracles, he was able to lead his people out of bondage without a single armed battle. Many times in those days of struggle it seemed that he had made the lot of his people worse instead of better. The load of labor was made incredibly harder. But eventually there came complete freedom.

Then he set about the task of turning a mob of slaves into a nation of free men. He gave them a code of laws, a place and a system of worship, a disciplined army, judges and administrators —everything to create an orderly way of life. And in his old age he was permitted to bring them to the border of their promised inheritance and to see it with his own eyes.

Then God gave him the greatest funeral of all time with angels as pallbearers and God Himself as the Chief Undertaker. Such was the life and death of Moses, the great labor leader and worker for freedom and reform for the welfare of the laboring man.

The First Shipbuilder

Imagine a ship at least 450 feet long, about half the length of our largest modern ocean liners. Imagine that ship being built inland in a country far removed from the ocean. This is the picture of Noah and his ark. Add to this that many Bible scholars believe that there had been no rain up until this time, only a gentle every morning mist of dew, and the picture becomes even more improbable (Gen. 2:5-6).

Then picture this man and his three sons working for a hundred years or more in the building of the ship and supplying it with a live cargo and food supplies for a year-long voyage, and the picture becomes even more wildly fantastic. See this man building the ship out of available timbers, laying them all straight and true, decking it in at three levels, calking and pitching the seams, providing adequate light and ventilation with a series of windows or air-holes, and you have an almost unbelievable picture. Yet the Bible records it as historic fact. And the vessel survived the worst storm in all history and brought its voyagers and cargo safely to land. (See Genesis Chapters 6 through 8 for the details.)

Furthermore, instead of the ark being the ungainly box-like thing it is usually pictured, it must have had much the lines of modern freight ships as distinguished from the slimmer sleek lines of the fast passenger ships. In fact, about three hundred and fifty years ago, Peter Jansen, a Holland Dutch shipbuilder built his ships along lines he laid down after studying the Bible narrative carefully. The result was a ship with more cargo space and less wind and water resistance than its ungainly predecessors. And so the lines of our modern freighters were largely established by a Holland shipbuilder's study of Noah's narrative. It is a matter of record that many modern ships have approximately the same length and depth and width proportions as the ark.

Noah, therefore, is a man to be honored for having had courage enough to build a ship on dry land, who went ahead with it for a hundred years in spite of the jeers of his neighbors, and had enough know-how to build it as the prototype of many modern ships. He built well because he listened to the voice of the Master Designer Himself.

The First Food Administrator

The story opens with a former prisoner hurriedly shaving himself to appear before the king. The young man was falsely imprisoned because of the jealous rage of a woman who wanted him for herself, and then grew angry when he would not accept her advances. While in prison, the king's baker and the king's butler each had a dream which this prison trusty interpreted for them. Both dreams came true. For the baker it meant death by hanging, for the butler it meant restoration to favor. But such is human nature that the restored butler forgot all about Joseph.

Now the king has had a dream. And finally, the butler remembers the young man in prison and tells the Pharaoh about him. So the young prisoner is hurriedly bathing and shaving and changing his clothes before being ushered into the king's presence. He interprets the king's dream correctly and announces the years of plenty and the years of famine which are to follow. He recommends that the king appoint a steward or administrator to gather up the grain in the fat years and save it for the lean years ahead.

The king looks around the court, but he cannot see any good prospect for the job of food conservator except the young prisoner himself. So Joseph is given the king's signet ring of authority and his golden chain of office. He is made second in the kingdom to Pharaoh himself. He builds many warehouses for grain storage and gathers in the golden harvest of grain during the seven good years. Then come the bad years, the hungry years of drought and famine. He saves the people of Egypt from starvation, even though they have to mortgage their lands for grain because of the severity of the famine. He feeds people from many other lands. He also saves his own father's family from death. He rules the land wisely and justly in his position as the food administrator, so that the land is saved from complete disaster.

And with the famine years behind him, he is privileged to spend a happy old age with his family and kinsfolk. Shepherd lad, slave, prisoner, prison trusty, second ruler of the empire: no, this is not fiction; it is the sober historical record of the life of Joseph, the son of Jacob.

The Brickmaker

In the blazing Egyptian sun, a brawny youth hastened to complete his allotted stint of work before the stinging lash of the Egyptian foreman's whip fell across his bare shoulders. Young Joshua had been born in slavery and had never known any other life than the never-ending daily round of digging clay and making a given number of bricks each day to help build Pharaoh's treasure cities of Pithom and Raamses. While he was a boy he heard stories of an Israelite, one of his own race, who had been brought up as an Egyptian prince. As the favorite foster grandson of Pharaoh he had been heir to the throne. But a rash move to liberate his people had compelled him to run away from Egypt.

There were rumors that Moses was still alive, but none of the slaves in Egypt knew if the rumor was true. Young Joshua looked up as he made his daily stint of bricks and saw the tomb of his ancestor Joseph. He remembered that Joseph had charged his

people to take his body out of Egypt and bury it in Palestine. But the body was still there in Egypt. Did that mean that some day God would deliver his people from bondage as Joseph had promised (Gen. 50:25, 26)? So Joshua prayed as he worked, and worked as he prayed, in order to keep the dreaded whip off of his back.

Then one day, Aaron, the brother of Moses, disappeared. Was he dead? Had he fled? Nobody seemed to know. But in a few days here he came with his brother Moses to bring a strange message to Pharaoh, "Let my people go." But as Moses and Aaron worked for the deliverance of Israel their lot grew steadily worse. First, the supply of straw was cut off. So young Joshua and the others had to scour the fields for stubble and still make the same number of bricks. If the stubble was not enough for a binder the bricks fell apart and had to be made over again, but still their masters demanded the same number of bricks. And all the time the whips of the overseers lashed on in redoubled fury.

Then one day the miracle of the slaying of the first-born took place and Pharaoh pushed them out of Egypt. They crossed the Red Sea by another miracle. Then they watched Pharaoh's armies swallowed up by the return of the sea in a raging torrent. In the months of travel that followed Moses laid his hand on Joshua to become his personal attendant. He was servant, bodyguard, lieutenant, and helper all rolled into one. This went on for many weary years. Then the old prophet died and was buried by the hand of God. Now Joshua, no longer the brash youth of the brickfields, but a seasoned veteran, took over the job as commander of Israel. The former slave and brickmaker was now the leader of the entire nation.

In the course of a few years he led Israel to victory again and again. In the evening of his life the former slave was able to say, "Not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you, all are come to pass unto you, and not one thing hath failed thereof" (Josh. 23:14). One of the last acts of his life and a fitting climax to all that had gone before came when Joshua was permitted to bury the bones of Joseph. They had been brought up out of Egypt when the Israelites left that land, and now they were reburied in the land of Canaan that Joshua had conquered (Josh. 24:32).

The Farmer-Builder

We first find this farmer-builder farming his own land. Evidently he was fairly prosperous, for this young man had twelve yoke of oxen. Evidently he was also industrious even though he had plenty of employees, for he was plowing behind the last yoke of oxen himself. As he plowed, his mind intent on the task, he felt a tap on his shoulder, and he turned in time to look up and see Elijah the prophet walking off down the road. Elijah had left his mantle draped across Elisha the plowman's shoulders (1 Kings 19:19-20).

That was the end of Elisha's farming days. He killed a yoke of oxen and barbecued them with the wood from the plow. Then he made a feast for his friends and family. He disposed of the rest of his stock and set out to follow the prophet Elijah. For over four years he followed the prophet faithfully. He was his servant, handyman, confidant, and junior prophet. Then Elijah was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire and Elisha became the senior prophet. A double portion of Elijah's spirit fell upon him (2 Kings 2:9-15). The records show that he performed double the miracles that Elijah did, and also was privileged to have a more constructive ministry. The older prophet had been compelled to tear down the worship of idols. The younger prophet was given the privilege of building godliness on the foundations laid by the older man.

Evidently his prophetic ministry was not only a personal success, but also influenced others. The school of the prophets continued to grow under his regime. In a couple of years he had so many young prophets around him that they had to relocate and erect larger buildings (2 Kings 6:1-2). Now Elisha's practical training in his farming years came to his aid, and so the prophet became the master builder and architect. The young men did not have all the tools they needed and so they borrowed some. One young man was not careful enough to see that the head of his borrowed ax was firmly attached to the helve. The ax-head flew off the handle and fell into the water. At that time an iron ax-head was still a treasure almost beyond price and the borrower would be indebted for it for many months if he could not recover it.

So the prophet worked a miracle and brought the ax-head to the surface of the water for the young man. Undoubtedly the young man also received a brief lecture from the farmer-builder, Elisha, on the necessity of keeping his working tools in good order.

The Tentmaker

The scene is a Jewish home in the city of Tarsus in the Roman province of Cilicia. The father of the home is a prosperous business man who has performed a great service for the emperor and so has been given full Roman citizenship, not only for himself but for his children and for all the succeeding generations. They are to be given the rare privilege, for Jews, of being born as free-born Roman citizens.

The father is looking at the pallet where little Saul is lying. As his sister tends the baby, the mother prepares the evening meal. The father voices the fact that his little son will have greater opportunities than he ever had. He tells the mother of his plans to send him to the University of Tarsus, and then on to the great Rabbinical School at Jerusalem. But the father goes on to say that before the boy can go to Jerusalem and study there he must learn a trade. For like all Jewish fathers he feels that it is fitting and proper for his son to have a trade even though he is to be trained to be a Rabbi, and for a possible seat in the Sanhedrin.

The years go by and baby Saul grows to adolescence and young manhood in Tarsus. We have no sure record that he ever attended the university there, but his familiarity with the Greek and Roman classics would suggest that he received more than a Jewish education. We do know that he served his apprenticeship as a tentmaker. There were two kinds of tentmakers, the weavers of goats' and camels' hair, and the fashioners of tents from skins. We are not sure which craft Saul learned, but as a strict Pharisee devoted to the strict observance of the Jewish ceremonial law it is more likely that he was a weaver than a handler of skins.

The day came when Saul left his home and family at Tarsus and went to Jerusalem to sit at the feet of the great Rabbi and Doctor of the Law, Gamaliel. He was such a brilliant student that he was recommended for a place in the Sanhedrin. It was just as he was finishing the final practical field test for this office, that the Lord Jesus met him on the Damascus Road. Immediately his life was changed, and he became a preacher and teacher of the

faith he had so bitterly opposed and persecuted.

Cut off from his family and their financial support because of his Christian faith, the value of his trade as a tentmaker soon became apparent. Laboring with his hands, he supported himself in many new cities while he preached his new-found faith in Christ. And so Saul, or Paul, to give him the Roman form of his name, must have paused many times and thanked God for the Jewish custom of giving every professional man an apprenticeship in some Jewish handcraft. As he paused for a rest at the loom or on the sewing bench and looked at the callouses developed by his trade, he must have praised the practical wisdom of his father in giving him the opportunity to learn the know-how of a skilled manual worker.

A Courageous Secretary

Two men walk down the street together. The time is about six hundred years before the birth of Christ. The older man has the stamp of an orator about him. He is the prophet Jeremiah. We know of him as the weeping prophet and so we are inclined to think of him as a weakling. But the Bible speaks of his courage and persistence. God promised to make him, "a defenced city, and an iron pillar, and brazen walls against the whole land." Jeremiah became just that in his denunciation of sin.

But it is the younger man who commands our attention just now. He is a scribe or secretary by trade. Strapped to his girdle or slung from his shoulder is a case something like the quiver in which an archer carried his arrows. But instead of this case carrying arrows it carries small rolls of parchment or papyrus on which messages can be written. His "arrows" will be flaming winged words when they receive their final form. The case also contains his pens. Some of them are made of papyrus stems, while others are brushes made from animal's hair. He may also have a quill or two made from bird feathers, although quills did not come into general use until much later. Strapped to the outside of the case, to keep its contents from spilling on the scrolls and ruining them, is his inkhorn. It may have been just a horn like the old powder horn of colonial days, but it is more likely that it was a small clay, or leather bottle. The ink inside it was probably made of lampblack, gum, and water. Or it may have been made of nut galls, green vitriol, and water. If he was traveling for quite a distance, the ink would be in the form of a dry powder or paste with the water to be added later as it was needed. But if he was just taking a trip about town, the ink would already be mixed.

The young scribe is Baruch, the nephew of Jeremiah. They work together as a well-knit team. While Jeremiah thunders forth his denunciations of sin and his calls to repentance, Baruch perches on any convenient ledge, or drops cross-legged to the ground and commits to his scrolls Jeremiah's burning prophetic words. As the days go by, the scrolls mount in number.

In his younger days Jeremiah had worked as part of a reform team with the good king, Josiah. But now Josiah is dead, and wicked and idolatrous Jehoiakim is on the throne. He had been responsible for Jeremiah being cast into prison, but Jeremiah's work is far from done. Between them, Jeremiah and Baruch put together all the prophecies on one roll in orderly fashion. Jeremiah has been rescued from the dungeon where Jehoiakim had confined him, but he is still a prisoner in the prison courtyard. So Baruch takes the completed roll and goes to the temple and reads it to the priests and the assembled people. One of the rulers takes a report of the words of the scroll to the other members of the council. The council then delegates one of their number to read the scroll to the king. But the king will have none of it. He snatches the roll from Jehudi's hands and slashes it with his knife and throws it into the fire burning in the brazier.

The story might well have ended right there, but that is not the end. Baruch goes back to Jeremiah in the courtyard of the prison and tells him what has happened. Without any discussion, Jeremiah hands young Baruch a clean new roll, and they reproduce all the words in the former scroll and they add many more words of judgment to them.

These two fine men, Jeremiah the prophet and Baruch the secretary, made an invincible team. There were times when Baruch was discouraged and Jeremiah had to stiffen his backbone. Then there were times when Jeremiah felt like asking if his mission was worth-while, and it became young Baruch's turn to comfort and strengthen him. For about twenty years they worked together as a team, and together they produced the great prophecies we know as the books of *Jeremiah* and *Lamentations*. A lot of the credit for these books should go to Baruch, the persistent and courageous secretary.

The Goat Herder

The young man watched his herd of sheep and goats graze on the hillside not far from his hometown of Tekoa. As he watched his flocks he recalled some of the days when he had gone to market in the nearby cities, and especially the time he had visited the northern capital of Bethel. He remembered some of the wickedness and bribery he had seen take place at the city gates and in the marketplaces. He remembered the poor fellow who had not been able to pay his bill to his landlord, and so he had been sold in the marketplace for the price of a pair of shoes. He remembered the crooked scales, the two sets of weights, the false bottoms in the grain measures.

About this time he was jolted back to reality because his herds had wandered off over the brow of a hill. When he caught up with them he discovered an orchard of sycamores or wild figs, heavily laden with fruit. Since they were free for the gathering, he picked as many as he and his donkey could carry.

He was some distance north of Tekoa so he headed for the rich potential market of Bethel still farther to the north. Arriving at the marketplace, his eyes took in the extremes of riches and poverty all about him. The ivory couches, the perfumed baths, the hired orchestras, the wine-saturated drunkards, and the many other evidences of selfish luxury were all about him. Then he looked again at the lot of the poor people and his wrath blazed out like fire.

He sold his wild figs as rapidly as possible. Either he disposed of his herds at a loss, or he turned them over to some friend for safekeeping. Then he set out for Bethel again like a blazing fire and a flaming sword, to chastize the people for their sins and warn them of coming judgment.

The prophets who had sold out for money laughed at him and told him to go back to his flocks in Judea. No doubt they called him a yokel and a rube, or whatever were the kindred terms of that day. But Amos could not rest until, like a flaming scourge, he had delivered his message. And after the severe pronouncements of judgment came a note of promise. Mercy and restoration were his final words to the people of Bethel.

What happened to Amos? Nobody knows! Perhaps in their wrath the people killed him. But perhaps this is one prophet's story that had a happier ending. Perhaps with his message delivered Amos was able to go back to his herds and to the wild figs and finish out his life in peace and quiet. Perhaps once again he became the herdsman and fruit picker. Who knows? But we do know that this herder-turned-prophet was faithful to the message God gave him to deliver. (You will find the background for this story in the Book of Amos.)

A Successful and Generous Farmer

We first see him in his barley fields at harvest time. Of course there are no mechanical reapers of any kind, but just a line of human reapers who bend over the grain with sickles and cut it in the old-fashioned way, and then tie it into sheaves with withes of straw. Then the sheaves are set upright on the ground to wait for the oxcarts to haul them away to the threshing floor.

Naturally, with such kind of harvesting, an occasional handful of grain escapes the twists of straw that bind the sheaf. According to Jewish law, such handfuls of grain were to be left for the poor people to pick up, or glean, after the reapers. Also the corners of the fields were not cut right up to the last stalk in the corner, but also were left for the gleaners.

Boaz, being a devout Jew as well as a prosperous farmer, was careful to observe all the amenities of the law concerning the gleaners, and he was also careful to obey the law that he should not oppress his workers. Good fresh water was provided for the workers through the heat of the day. If the day was long, as it usually was in harvest time, a mid-morning snack was provided, and then at noon came a larger meal. The Bible specifically mentions that the workers of Boaz had bread and parched grain and vinegar. The vinegar seems to have been a sop for the bread such as was used at the Passover meal. It is quite likely that other foods were included that are not mentioned, especially fresh fruits and vegetables, and probably some kind of meat.

The Bible tells us that Boaz was a mighty man of wealth. The word mighty, as used here, may mean a man of fame with some notable achievements to his credit rather than just a mere man of wealth.

It was to the fields of Boaz, her distant kinsman by marriage, that Ruth, the young Moabite widow, came to glean. She needed food for herself and her widowed mother-in-law, Naomi. Boaz gave his reapers special orders to let her glean clear up to the cutting area of the field. This would give her the chance to pick up some handfuls of grain that would normally have been bound into the sheaves.

At the noon meal he invited the young widow to share the meal, and ordered both the men and women working in the field to be especially kind to her. So successful was she in her gleaning that at the end of the first day when she threshed out her barley by hand, she had an ephah of barley, which is a little less than a bushel. Roughly speaking, this was about fifty pounds, and was an unusually fine day's work for a gleaner. Naturally, Ruth rejoiced as she walked home under her burden and showed her yield to Naomi. There was plenty for the next day, and also a good reserve supply. But Ruth went back to the fields and worked on through all the rest of the barley and wheat harvest. She was anxious to accumulate a good reserve supply for the winter.

A romance soon sprang up between the elderly farmer and the young widow. They observed all the usual amenities and complied with several special customs of the Jewish law pertaining to the land and the rights of a widow. And so, in due time, Boaz and Ruth were married, and at the proper time they laid in the arms of Naomi a new grandson who was to be one of the ancestors of David, and through him of Jesus of Nazareth.

In this picture in the *Book of Ruth* that the Bible gives us of Boaz, we see a just and generous employer with a concern for the welfare of his workers. We also see a man considerate of the needs of those less fortunate than himself. We also see a devout observer of the law, and eventually, a happy bridegroom and a proud father.

The Beloved Physician

This is Paul's characterization of Luke, the writer of the third Gospel, and also the author of *The Acts of the Apostles*. It is clear from the phrases that he uses in his writings as well as from this description of him that Dr. Luke was a skilled physician. He uses technical medical terms in his writing with sureness and precision.

We do not know for certain where he was educated or what his family background was. It is possible that before his conversion he had been acquainted with Paul in their school days. This is only guesswork, but it could have been so. Where he received the money for his education is also unknown. Perhaps his family helped him. Or perhaps he received help from some rich patron. It is quite possible that Theophilus, the nobleman to whom he addresses the Gospel and the Acts, may have been his benefactor.

Some well-known Bible scholars think that Luke's language reveals that he had been a ship's doctor at some time. Certainly he knows a lot about ships and he knows the technical details of handling them. When he describes a ship's voyage in the Book of Acts, his language is always that of a man who knows ships well enough to be a seaman himself. If he was a ship's doctor, then many a sailor falling from the rigging or otherwise injured in the line of duty received treatment at his hand and would have cause to feel grateful to him. And many a passenger traveling on the grain ships of the Mediterranean Sea may have felt his healing touch when stricken with malaria or some other tropical fever.

It may be that he served a term as a ship's doctor to pay back his patron for his schooling, and so freed himself from the financial bond. It was quite common for medical men to pledge themselves as slaves or bondsmen for a period of years after their graduation in return for such help.

He had a ready skill with words. He writes the most fluent Greek of any New Testament writer. Many early traditions also say he was a skilled artist. We do not know for sure about this, but certainly he knew how to paint vivid word pictures.

His loyalty and devotion to Paul is touching. It would seem as though he sacrificed his own career as a doctor to help keep Paul going. And we know that he stayed with Paul as long as he could be of service to him. In what is believed to be Paul's last prison letter, *Second Timothy*, Luke is still faithfully at the apostle's side.

So to Luke—physician, seaman, artist, author, friend—we give a cordial salute as one of the great workers of the Bible.

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